The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Old Tammanyites as Leaders in the Liberal Movement.

A Leading Supporter of Greeley Shows Its Disgust.

The Tribune on Jerry Black and Ex-Senator Fowler.

Another Defaulter Finds His Place Among the Greeleyites.

Enthusiasm for Grant and Wilson in Kansas.

What "Liberalism" Means.

We take the following from yesterday's *Tribune*, without a word of alteration, and only ask our readers to form their own conclusions about it:

THE LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING.

The delegations from the various bodies, having in view preparations for a mass-meeting to ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President made by the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions, assembled yesterday at *Tammany Hall*. The following organizations were represented: The *Tammany Hall General Committee*, the Young Men's National Democratic Committee, the German Democratic Union, and the German Central Organization. Among the more prominent members of the various Committees present were *Hon. John Kelly, Assistant District-Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, Coroners Schirmer, Young and Herrman, Hon. Benjamin Wood, Isaac J. Oliver, Col. Willis*, and others.

A Disgusted Supporter of Greeley.

The New-York *Herald* is very much out of temper with Greeley, partly because he has failed in North Carolina, partly because he is, as it says, making "a fool of himself." On Thursday it lectured him thus:

"Gen. Grant, with his Havana, his handshaking and his infinitesimal oratory among the Thousand Islands, has an advantage over Mr. Greeley in this respect which a people so sensitive to the grotesque and the ridiculous as the Americans will not be slow to appreciate. It may not be exactly what one would define as *hauteur*, or the more comprehensive term, 'dignity,' but it is as distinct from the late caperings of Mr. Greeley as the rôle of 'walking gentleman' in the theatre is from that of clown in the circus.

We refer to the Rhode Island clam-bake, where, amid a voracious crowd of admirers, he cuts all sorts of ludicrous figures in a scramble for chowder. The side picture, too, of hungry adorers of His Sapience being hurled ignominiously from the table to languish in vain for the succulence of the bivalvular repast does not add to the dignity of the situation.

It would seem from the samples of how Greeley's friends intend to 'run him' in the campaign that the feature of eccentricity to the border of lunacy is to be kept well before the people. The wood-chopping performances before a select few, *which it was well understood would be chronicled for the million the day after*, were passed over with an allowance for that form of harmless weakness among the noted of men which made Frederick the Great ostentatiously partial to dogs, and even King David so proud of his harp-twanging and heel-kicking that he performed in public before the ark. But we scarcely imagined that the moral wax-work idea was to be so extensively applied as the baby-hugging, clam-scrambling since would lead us to believe. It is funny; it will amuse thousands sickened of the asperities of political personalities; yet the side-splitting sport may be death by ballot to Horace, as the stone-throwing was to the frog in the fable. Let the white-elephant business be stopped.

If his advisers insist on the wax-works, let the white coat, the white hat and the old boots be toted round the States; but let the Philosopher himself be stowed away like a barrel of Winter pears, not to be served up for dessert before Christmas. As the ingenious Mrs. Jarley was not particular about likenesses, the historical habiliments might be worn by some venerable local celebrity wherever the exhibition is made.

Bring the Philosopher back, ye Liberal lights, even to wood-chopping, and spare him the after-feeling of shame which follows when an old man discovers he has been making a fool of himself for the gratification of his enemies."

And again, yesterday, the *Herald*, still sore over the defeat of its man in North Carolina, and anxious to punish him for it says:

"We counsel Mr. Greeley to leave off chopping unnecessary wood, eating indigestible clams and taking fatiguing journeys, and to give the benefit of his brains to those who are conducting his campaign. We counsel his friends, advisers and committeemen to discontinue cannon-firing, bombastic bulletins and Gambetta addresses congratulatory of imaginary victories, and to set earnestly and vigorously about the substantial work of the election. They may imagine that the popular tide runs with the white-hatted, heavy-booted farmer of Chappaqua; but if they would not have it ebb before the port is reached, they must bend to their oars with a will."

Two More Greeleyites.

The *Tribune* glories in two new supporters for Greeley—Jeremiah S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney-General, who, like Greeley, thought it unconstitutional to resist secession, and Fowler, Andrew Johnson's son-in-law.

What manner of men these two supporters of Greeley are the *Tribune* has told us in past years, when its editor was not running for office. Of Jeremiah S. Black it said, on Feb. 20, 1861:

"Nor ought we here to overlook the terrible light just thrown, by the decision of the California Circuit Judges in the famous case of the New-Almaden mines, upon Mr. Black's own connection with that business. As Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Black, it now appears, has wantonly or maliciously devoted himself and employed all the moral and diplomatic power of the Government for years to deprive certain private persons of their just rights in a great mining property, and to blacken their characters in charges of forgery and fraud, now solemnly thrown back upon the Government itself by its own Circuit Judges. The details of the Attorney-General's proceedings in this case would be incredible, were they not set forth in documents attested by himself, with an audacity or an insensibility to shame almost beyond parallel. To submit the name of an officer whose ministerial record bears such brands upon its face to the American Senate for confirmation as a member of our highest judicial tribunal is surely a flight of insolence so extraordinary as to partake of some of the most captivating traits of the imagination."

Of Senator Fowler it said, on Oct. 27, 1868:

"Mr. Senator Fowler is following up his vote on impeachment by devoting his time to the Executive Mansion in Washington, meddling in all those nasty internal revenue affairs. Perhaps Mr. Fowler would like to be informed that in the election now pending Tennessee is a State which will bear some good work, and that the duty of Republicans is to assist in securing the success of Grant."

The Labor Reform Movement.

Among the journals presumably inclined to support the Tammany candidate for the Presidency has been the Mahanoy *Valley Journal*, edited by John Parker, a prominent labor reformer. The *Valley Journal* is now out strongly for Grant and Wilson. In the last issue was the following:

To whom it may concern:

Circumstances make it necessary that we should define our position as to whether we can be induced to come out for Greeley. For the benefit of all who have formed an idea that we can, we say, No, gentlemen. We are for Grant first, last, and all the time, as long as we believe him to be an honest man, and this is the opinion we at present hold of him.

Reviving the War.

The Toledo *Commercial* finds that the "Democrats and Liberals" are very much annoyed by the publication in the TIMES of the Jake Thompson documents, and declare that it is a revival of the war. It is unfortunate for them, says the *Commercial*, that the publication of the rebel war records should be so damaging to their leaders, but Republicans cannot be held responsible for that. The people of the country, when called upon to confide their interest to the hands of representatives, have a right to know something of the past history of the men whom they are asked to indorse. They do not wish to be deceived into placing the reins of Government in the hands of men who will betray them.

The History of a "Defaulter," as Written by the Tribune.

On July 27, 1872, the *Tribune* published a long list of alleged defaulters to the Government. Referring to the list, it said: "Bribery and embezzlement are the inevitable consequences when the qualifications required of an office-holder are not honesty, efficiency and zeal in the discharge of his legitimate functions, but fidelity to the President's political fortunes, and the ability to pack a Convention or lead a platoon of voters."

In the list itself appeared the following:

"Ex-Congressman William B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee; arrested in Washington, Oct. 26, 1871; accessory to defrauding the Treasury out of $68,000 by means of fraudulent bounty claims."

On Aug. 7 it briefly showed that the Ex-Congressman aforesaid has reached his natural political haven. It said:

"Gen. Stokes, of Tennessee, has declared for Greeley and Brown."

The Movement in Kansas.

The *Champion*, of Atchison, Kansas, says there has never before been in any State such an uprising of the people and such a magnificent demonstration of public sentiment as in Kansas during the past ten days, and especially during the past four days. * * * Ten days ago we thought it possible that Grant might not have over 10,000 or 12,000 majority in Kansas, if that many. Now we are confident that the Republican majority in this State will not fall below 25,000, and we shall not be surprised if it reaches 30,000. Kansas is going to be, as of old, the "Banner Republican State" of the Union.

An Effect.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* hears that it is said that Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, will come out for Greeley. This is about the only black voter of any importance upon whom Sumner's letter seems to have had any effect. But it is not the blackest news that the Greeley party will hear from Pennsylvania between this and the close of the campaign.

Disturbances South.

The Illinois *State Journal* says the riotous spirit manifested in Pope County, Arkansas, cannot excite surprise. Similar outbreaks may be expected in the Southern States for years to come. These turbulent and lawless elements were consolidated by the rebellion, and what was before the mere ebullitions of personal malice and violence of temper, were organized into general outrage by masses of bad men. The disposition to return to peaceful pursuits and good behavior, which immediately followed the war, was changed, when, under the lead of Andrew Johnson, and the teaching of Blair, the hope of revenge and power was revived.

The Central Counties in Motion—Grant and Wilson the Favorites of the People.

The Republicans in the central parts of the State are moving with commendable vigor and enthusiasm. On Wednesday last one of the largest evening meetings ever held in the western towns of Onondaga County, was convened at Jordan to organize a Grant and Wilson Club. The people, in great numbers from the adjacent towns in Onondaga and Cayuga, thronged the place of assemblage, the railroad and canal furnishing the means, in part, for the conveyance of many. The meeting was addressed by David J. Mitchell and Hon. R. H. Duell. Mr. Mitchell is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the State, and is devoting himself to the cause with patriotic fervor.

The German Element in Pennsylvania

There are three German papers in Pennsylvania which support the Wood-chopping Greeley. But there are eight other German sheets in the State to look after the three and see that they do not do any harm.

Gen. Dix's Manifesto.

Gen. Dix's manly letter elicits high praise in all quarters. The Toledo *Blade* devotes a column to its review and closes up with the following:

"Gen. Dix's showing up of the unprincipled character of the coalition is deservedly severe. We now ask candid men of all parties to not only read this letter, but also to weigh well its contents. It is by far the most influential declaration made by any single individual on either side during this canvass. With such supporters flocking around the Administration we need have no fears of the result of the campaign."

The People All One Way—Greeley Shriekers Left in the Lurch by the Working Men.

The indications of popular sentiment in the western part of the State are too significant to be overlooked. A good deal of voting has been done in and about Syracuse within a week or two, which proves incontestably that that sterling county is sound to the core. Mr. Tom Alvord will soon find that he has a harder road to travel than he ever trod before.

We append some of the results of the voting to which we allude, which we find in the Syracuse *Journal* of Wednesday.

A canvass of the railroad-shops in that city shows the following division:

For Grant	206
For Greeley	70

The railroad shops have heretofore polled large Democratic majorities.

A vote was taken on an excursion train on the Southern Railroad, chartered by a volunteer company, the Sumner Corps, on Wednesday, with the following count:

For Grant	195
For Greeley	61
Declining to vote	21

The employes in Seibert & Warner's cigar factory gave the following:

For Grant	27
For Greeley	5
Undecided	1

Mr. G. N. Harris reports a vote taken on the special New-York express, Tuesday evening:

For Grant	135
For Greeley	65

A Greeley man on an Erie Railroad train between Elmira and Binghamton, day before yesterday, challenged a vote of the passengers on their Presidential preferences, and offered $25 to $10 that Greeley had a majority. His wager was quickly taken and a canvass was made, which resulted as follows

For Grant	63
For Greeley	13
Neutral	10

On the train leaving Syracuse westward at 4:55 last Saturday evening, Messrs. Eli Tator, of Peru, and Elisha Parry, of Van Buren, took a vote, which stood:

For Grant	30
For Greeley	18

These comprise but a few of the manifestations given by the working men of Syracuse. This class is almost unanimous in favor of Grant, the country's deliverer, and show that the defections in that city, so widely bruited and made the basis of such large expectations, really amount to nothing.

Greeley for Merely Temporary Use.

Gov. Whyte, of Maryland, in a recent speech made use of a now favorite expression among the Democrats. He said: "So far from Democrats abandoning their principles, or, indeed, abandoning their party name, I consider that, as a party in its solidarity—to use Kossuth's expression—it has taken Greeley and the Cincinnati platform for temporary purposes."

Now as Then.

The *Independent*, Kansas, while reviewing Mr. Greeley's contradictory conduct during the war, and his secret communications with rebels, says George N. Sanders has resided in Europe, afraid to meet the people whose cities he conspired to lay in ashes. Arson or attempted arson, consigns the poor devil guilty thereof to the Penitentiary for a great part of his life, this wholesale incendiary not only walks the streets unpunished, but has been the honored guest of Horace Greeley, and was one of his advisers at a political breakfast given by Horace at his house not long since, and Sunday last attended church in company with Horace and Theodore Tilton—Mrs. Woodhull's biographer.

Election Frauds.

The *Tribune* is fraught with charges of election frauds committed by the Republicans in North Carolina. This is a chronic complaint with that paper. Its Democratic readers have been familiarized with it for the last thirty years, with this difference, that it was the Democrats who were the guilty perpetrators. Does the *Tribune* mean to be understood as intimating that the Democrats have grown virtuous, and are no longer inclined to the little irregularities which they so freely practiced, by its own showing, in former times.

Selling Out at Half Price.

The New-York *Evening Post* says a "correspondent in Wheeling, Livingston County, Mo., writes us to deny that Mr. Greeley can reckon upon as many Republican votes as there are subscribers to the weekly *Tribune*. He says: 'In this township there are twenty-nine subscribers to the *Tribune*, and not one will vote for Greeley. Some of the subscribers have sold out to Democrats at half price, and others don't take the paper from the office. Not one Republican can be found in this township who will vote for Greeley. I don't think there are three Republicans in the county who will vote for the "white hat."' Another gentleman from Muscatine, Iowa, where the *Tribune* has a large list of subscribers, says that not one of them will vote for Greeley."

Grant and Wilson in Bricksburg, N. J.

In pursuance of a call for a Grant and Wilson meeting, signed by one hundred voters, there assembled at Larrabee's Hall, Bricksburg, on Tuesday evening last, a large and respectable concourse of Republicans, who listened to a telling and well-timed speech by Hon. S. A. Dobbins, of Burlington County, followed by some earnest and impressive remarks by Rev. A. H. Dashiell, Jr. Resolutions expressing a hearty and earnest determination to support our candidates were adopted unanimously, and measures taken for the formation of a Grant and Wilson Club immediately. Quite in contrast with the above was the "Liberal" meeting at Manchester, eight miles south, where only seven of the disorganizers, gathered from the surrounding country, attended to hear "speaking in the open air," &c.

A Grant and Wilson Club at Red Bank, N. J.

The Republicans at Red Bank, N. J., have organized a campaign club, Wm. T. Corlies, President, and L. N. White, Secretary. There are 200 members, all zealously working for Grant and Wilson. The Democrats of that town are not united on Greeley and Brown.

Otsego County.

Otsego County, it is thought, is certain to give Grant 300 majority at the Presidential election. More Democrats have pronounced themselves for Grant than Republicans for Greeley.

The Vice-Presidency.

The Marysville *Appeal* notes the fact that at a "German Greeley" meeting in San Francisco recently, a large number of Vice-Presidents were appointed. On the next day five of the number published a card declaring that the use of their names was unauthorized, and asserting their political preference for Grant and Wilson. There has for some time past been great anxiety among Democrats of the piebald variety in relation to a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Turned Completely Over.

The San Diego *Union* believes that to those who have for years watched the course of the New-York *Tribune*, the statement that that paper has turned completely over on the Indian question will prove refreshing. The very policy of "palavering" with the savage, which Mr. Greeley's *Tribune* has *urged and defended for years*, is *now sneered at and condemned*. Under other circumstances this conversion would be a matter of congratulation; just now it *looks suspicious*.

The New-York Tribune in Other Days.

"Gratitude to God, the giver of all good!" was the glowing ejaculation of the New-York *Tribune*, when the intelligence of the victory of the Union forces over Lee, at or near Spottsylvania Court-house was first received, in May, 1864. "To Lieut.-Gen. Grant," it added, with prophetic inspiration, "the nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and unmeasured."

Gen. Grant had been a few weeks, four or six, in the command of the Army of the Potomac, when, by his masterly movements and indomitable courage, the tide of battle was turned against the rebel chief after some days of hard fighting, and the hopes of the nation were revived by the results.

The *Tribune*, in proceeding with its account of the situation of the two armies, after the severest fighting was over, discoursed as follows:

"The material fact is that Gen. Grant found himself in condition for instant, pitiless pursuit, and at the date of this early dispatch on Friday morning, two divisions had been long enough on the road to overtake the rear guard of the enemy; and the whole Army of the Potomac was already in motion. It is terrible, this devouring, unwearied, cold energy with which Gen. Grant presses the enemy over whom he has obtained an advantage. Not a moment's rest—a battle in the morning, a victory, a retreat, a pursuit—events succeeding each other by a law as irresistible as gravitation, the law which the will of a giant imposes on the day."

A tone of justice and due appreciation rings out of this language. First, gratitude to the supreme disposer of events, next the unmeasured return which the nation would make for such services; and third, the recognition of a giant's will in the commander who has opened the campaign with such brilliant achievments, the first in the series gained upon the "line" which he had resolved to pursue until the rebellion was overthrown. How the nation's heart throbbed with tumultuous joy when these successes, the forerunner of still more gallant and fruitful conclusion, were announced.

But how has this accomplished military genius been treated since by the renegade who was so profuse in his laudations then? Has there been any word of reproach and imputation too coarse and foul to be flung at the man of giant will, who was saving the Union and trampling on the rebellion in that critical period of the life of the Republic? Has the time come for measuring out the country's gratitude to the country's savior, and advising him in miserably phrase that he has received his pay for all that he has ever done? We do not believe that such is the popular sentiment. The people's gratitude is not to be stinted to that degree. Mr. Greeley has said it should be "unmeasured," and our faith in that declaration is as profound as it is in that other remarkable prediction of his, that "Gen. Grant had never been beaten and never would be!"

A Greeleyite's Flag.

The *Weekly Caucasian*, published at Lexington, Ky., flies the names of Greeley and Brown at its mast-head, and hurls its shafts at the Grant Administration with border-ruffian violence. Immediately over the names of its candidates it prints the creed it believes in, appropriately displayed in capitals and fancy type. A glance at this epitome will show the business men of the country the character of the entertainment to which they have been invited by the intriguers who met at Cincinnati, and whose plan of a campaign to put down the present Administration was indorsed at Baltimore. To what a depth of degradation has the name of Horace Greeley fallen when we find it coupled with such declarations as these:

The Greeley organs claim 70,000 majority for their candidate in Kentucky.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY!
WHITE SUPREMACY!
AND
REPUDIATION!
THIS IS LIBERTY!
OUR MOTTO.
NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC!
OUR PLATFORM.
THE CONSTITUTION OF 1860, AND THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES!
OUR DOCTRINES.
THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT, MADE BY WHITE MEN, FOR WHITE MEN, AND THEIR POSTERITY FOREVER!
DOWN WITH THE FIFTEENTH BEDAMNEDMENT!
TOTAL REPUDIATION OF THE MONSTROUS YANKEE WAR DEBT!—That Accursed, Unconstitutional Burden, accumulated by an Unconstitutional Mob styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade, for the Accomplishment of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose!
DOWN WITH BOND-HOLDERS AND TAXATION!
Subordination of the Military to the Civil Authorities!
DOWN WITH THE SATRAPS!
Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or
ANOTHER REBELLION!
Revolution must be met by Counter Revolution!—Force by Force!—Violence by Violence!—And Usurpation should be Overthrown, if needs be, by the Bayonet!
DOWN WITH TEST OATHS AND REGISTRATIONS!
VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Last Consolation of Greeley's Kuklux Allies.

They Shout "Fraud" and Spur Merrimon On To Contest—The Senatorship a Bone of Contention—Rejoicing Over the Republican Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 9.—Seventy-one counties are heard from officially, in which the total vote is, for Caldwell, 85,006; for Merrimon, 80,875. Caldwell's majority in 1871 in these counties was 4,131.

Now that there is no doubt of Caldwell's election, the Democratic papers are teeming with charges of bribery and fraud. The *Sentinel* and *News*, of this city, and *Journal* of Wilmington call upon Merrimon to contest the election. The returns must be sealed up and transmitted to this place to the care of the Secretary of State, addressed to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Legislature meets on the 3d Monday of November next. I do not think Merrimon will contest.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* is out for Merrimon for United States Senator, and as there is bad blood between Ex-Gov. Vance and Merrimon, it is probable the contest for the Senatorship will be narrowed down to these two gentlemen.

Wilmot Leach, son of Hon. J. M. Leach, the successful competitor of Hon. Thomas Settle for Congress, was thrown from a buggy on Wednesday last, and has since died from injuries received.

The Returns Not all in Yet—Democratic Pretense of Fraud and a Contest—Reported Outrage.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 9.—The city is quiet. Caldwell's majority will be about 1,200 or 1,500. All the official returns are not yet in. The Democrats demand that the matter be contested before the Legislature, in consequence of alleged frauds in many sections.

The residence of Josiah Turner, Jr., of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, at Hillsboro, was fired into last night, the ball passing through the window of his wife's chamber. The perpetrator is not known. No one was hurt.

SYRACUSE.

Celebrating the North Carolina Victory—Rejoicings Throughout Onondaga County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 9.—There was an immense impromptu celebration in this city this evening over the result in North Carolina. Nothing like it has been seen since 1868. There were 1,000 torches in a procession, and the streets were lined with spectators. A company of 100 colored men were in the procession, bearing a banner: "Sumner has deserted us, but we will not desert Grant." "The colored troops in North Carolina fought nobly." There was a fine display of fireworks, and not less than an acre of people congregated on Hanover-square. Speeches were made by Hon. J. L. Parker, of Cayuga, and Ex-Senator Kennedy, of this city. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The celebration was wholly unpromptu, but was the greatest success of any political demonstration witnessed in this city since Griswold visited Syracuse in 1868. The Democrats celebrated last Friday morning, and 100 guns "sent the news to Horace" this evening from the old Pine State. The country round about joined in the jubilee, and salutes were fired in the principal villages of Onondaga County, which will send her greetings as usual next November.

Republican Rejoicing at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Thirty-two guns are being fired here, making the second salute which has been given in honor of the Republican victory in North Carolina. The former one was fired by the Democrats. The Republicans are jubilant, and great enthusiasm prevails among them.

Celebrations Elsewhere.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—One hundred guns were fired this evening by the Republicans of this city over the result in North Carolina.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 9.—The Republicans fired 100 guns on Lincoln Hill, this evening, for North Carolina.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Republicans of this city fired a salute of 100 guns to-night, in honor of the North Carolina victory.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9.—One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon for the Republican victory in North Carolina.

MAINE.

Republican Rally in Bangor—Torch-Light Procession—Day and Evening Meetings—Speeches by Secretary Boutwell and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 9.—This inland city of the old Pine-Tree State, in which the long-haired Tilton and others made such fruitless efforts a few weeks past to get a foothold for Democracy, has been the scene, today and to-night, of one of the most remarkable political gatherings of the campaign. Republicans from all sections, many of them from points quite 200 miles away, have here rallied in response to a call for an assembly of the true men of the Penobscot Valley, and their enthusiasm for the Presidential ticket has been most hearty and genuine. They have shown that the spirit of the old war days has revived, and that the Republican Party of Maine is determined that the Government shall not be captured by its old enemies. The first demonstration of the day was a long procession this afternoon of visiting and resident organizations, embracing several thousand men and some enthusiastic women. At its head was a cavalcade of well-mounted, white-shirted men, and conspicuous in the line was a club of 1,800 sturdy men, calling themselves the "Piscataquis Battalion," and bearing a banner with the words, "Eighteen hundred ignorant men from Piscataquis County," and also a full company of attractively uniformed campaign continentals all the way from Portland. There were half a dozen bands, and to this music, mingled with their sturdy cheers and those of the crowds on the walks and the windows of the buildings, they marched heroically through the principal streets, although the mercury was at 95°.

Next there was a great open-air meeting on a large public green, at which Congressman Peters, of this district, presided, and an able speech was made by Secretary Boutwell, which was listened to with the strictest attention and heartily applauded. This was, in the main, very much like that the Secretary delivered at Augusta last night, and consequently it is not necessary to repeat a report of it.

Soon after dark there was a grand torchlight procession and display of fireworks, and then another meeting on the same green, which was brilliantly lighted with Chinese lanterns, the hall in which it was intended to hold the night meeting being altogether too small for the immense crowd determined to hear and see all that was to be heard and seen. Congressman Peters also presided at this meeting. The chief speaker was Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, but brief speeches were also made by Gen. John A. Swift, of Boston, and Senator Hamlin.

Mr. Bingham's speech was fervid, eloquent, and notable for its sharp points and well turned periods. He dwelt particularly on the issue that is presented in this contest. He declared the struggle today to be to restore to power that body of men who organized the rebellion. These men of the North are but their servitors. Greeley is their standard-bearer. The question before us is, he said, whether at a mere word, the cry for a change, a new distribution of offices, we shall turn our back upon the man who has been tried by fire and not found wanting. [Great cheers.] He did not want to say unkind words of Mr. Greeley, but it would have surprised him more to see the Devil himself the standard of the Christian organizations of the earth, than Horace Greeley, the standard-bearer of the old plotters of treason. [Applause.] The man in his weakness once declared for secession. He did not utter this word for the purpose of casting it at the man. His private life had been blameless. His personal character was above reproach; but you might as well trust a child of five years old with a powder magazine as to trust him with the Government. The man who is so weak as to philosophize that way is not fit to be the Commander in Chief of the armies and navies of the United States; is not fit to fill the chair of Washington, Adams, and the long line of great statesmen, ending with Grant, the hero of the country. He ought to have known, if he was fit for the Presidential Chair, that in the future, as in the past, we must be one people or no people—one country or no country—a common Government or no Government. The speaker had heard of such philosophers as he. They could do well enough when confined to their own closets, but when they began to meddle with affairs of life they produced confusion worse confounded.

Mr. Bergham took up the Cincinnati platform and showed how empty and meaningless the declarations therein are. They prate about amnesty, he said, why the Government has done for the rebel of the South what has been the wonder of the world. It has put each one of these offenders under the full and equal protection of the law. They ought to thank God and take courage. They ought to stand uncovered before the nation and say to all; I, too, am proud that I am an American citizen. He closed with an earnest appeal to the Republican voters of Maine to do their duty. He said the ballot is the life of the nation, the perpetuity of its institutions, and we who hold it must always remember that we have a sacred trust.

The speaking was not over until well on toward midnight, and the streets were then quiet.

HORACE GREELEY'S BARGAIN.

Pledges Given to Restore the Late Rebels to Power—His Administration to be Wholly Devoted to Their Interests.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—The following are Gen. Hodge's exact words at the Greeley meeting in Lexington, on the 2d ult.:

"I have devoted a lifetime to the principles of the Democratic Party. I have grown gray in the advocacy of those principles, and each year the conviction has grown deeper that its fundamental principles are the true foundation-stones for this Government. I have seen upon the battle-field thousands throw away their lives in defense of these principles. The graves of the gallant Southern dead who sleep upon every hill-side in the South, over whose graves the night winds sigh, are reminders to me of the love for these principles which still lingers in my heart. The second passage in Mr. Greeley's letter means that John C. Breckinridge and other chivalrous sons of the South shall be restored to their former positions of power and influence. Looking back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, I now see that the equal rights and sovereignty of States shall be restored, and my comrades of The lost cause have not died vain. This will be a victory for that for which they fought. Mr. Greeley promised to do all he could to aid us when we get a majority in Congress. I object to Grant because he is a Republican; because he is a member of that party which waged successfully the contest against my brethren of the South, what orators kept the fires burning that filled the Federal ranks with soldiers. I have heard it said by some that the Democratic Party shall have no part with Mr. Greeley in the conquest; but I feel that they will not be neglected. Not only will Greeley not forget who has helped him to his position, but pledges—direct pledges—have been given us by him that we shall not be forgotten in case of success.

Hodge is an elector for the State at large. Col. U. C. P. Breckenridge said at the same meeting:

"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the undertaking. Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temple these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Democrats, to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant party now hold. I don't care a picayune for Horace Greeley, or what he has said. He represents the dawn of a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power. Will that not be victory enough for us? It may be, in the words of a friend from Woodford, Blackburn, 'that Greeley is purgatory, but Grant is hell,' The election of Greeley also means that the Federal soldiers, who now stand as a perpetual menace over the South, shall be removed. I am tired of seeing them here. They have no business here. This is not the place for them. I don't want to vote any longer under the shadow of bayonets. I want them out West, where they ought to be.

MISSOURI.

Spirited Republican Meeting in St. Louis—Liberalism Rejected in its Birthplace—Prominent Greeleyites Who Have Abandoned Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—The Missouri Club held, last night, an enthusiastic meeting on the celebration of the Grant victory in North Carolina. Before the hour of meeting great streams of people flowed toward the Temple building to testify their love for the old flag and their confidence in Gen. Grant. Hon. Geo. Baine, President of the Club, called the meeting to order in a few patriotic sentiments, and introduced Major Pope, member of the Missouri Legislature, who spoke in a cheering strain upon the great victory the loyalists had won in the Old North State. Henry T. Blow followed in a fine speech, wherein he showed up the treachery of Schurz and the littleness of Gratz Brown, our Kuklux Governor. We call Brown a Kuklux Governor because he gives force and vitality to the assassin organization that has disgraced Missouri since the inauguration of the "Little Red-headed Accident."

Col. Lawson, late member of the Legislature, who introduced the resolution giving suffrage to rebels, and who ten days since was Kukluxed and driven out of the country, gave an account of the peace which Gratz Brown, in his Columbus speech, stated existed in Missouri. Col. Lawson was a Greeley man, but from experience he believed that Gov. Brown could not give protection to the peaceable citizens of the State, and would make a poor Vice-President, and he therefore supported the man of peace, Gen. Grant, and was against the supremacy of the Kuklux-Democratic Party.

Stirring speeches were made by Hon. John C. Orick, late Liberal Speaker of the House of Representatives, Col. Davidson, of Minnesota, Hon. Geo. P. Strong, and others.

Missouri is awake and will follow the lead of her North Carolina cousins by a 20,000 majority for Grant and Wilson. The audience was largely made up of Germans, who cheered to the echo every mention of the great soldier that leads us to victory in the fight of '72.

THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception at Glenn's Falls—Gen. Grant and Party on Their Way to New-York by Steamer.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Grant, Gen. Sheridan and party reached here, via Lake George, at 10 o'clock this morning. The village authorities and a large concourse of people met them out of the village, and escorted them to the Rockwell House, where Col. Cunningham made a brief address of welcome, to which the President replied. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the principal buildings were decorated with flags. The village bells were rung, and the streets were thronged with people. All parties joined in the ovation.

The President and Gen. Sheridan received the citizens for more than an hour in the hotel parlors, while Mrs. Grant received the ladies in the reception-rooms.

After dinner the party were escorted to the depot with a band of music, and as the train, at 2 o'clock P. M., moved off, rousing cheers were given and continued till it disappeared from sight. They took the steamer at Albany to-night for New-York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The President and party reached here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, and were received by a committee, consisting of Paoli Durkee, Judge Lester, Hon. William A. Sackett, and others. At 4½ o'clock, the President and Gen. Sheridan held an informal reception at the Congress Hall. The parlors and piazzas were crowded, and over 3,000 persons shook hands with him. Mrs. Grant was too much fatigued to appear. The party started south on the 6½ o'clock train.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Grant reached here from Saratoga at about 8½ o'clock this evening. He was met by a large concourse of citizens, who gave him welcome to the city with hearty cheers. A procession was then formed which, preceded by a band of music, escorted him to the New-York boat. On reaching the steam-boat landing a number of citizens was found there awaiting him. Here the President again met with an enthusiastic reception. After he had got on board the boat he was called for so loudly and persistently that he came forward to the guards of the upper deck and briefly returned thanks for his reception.

Early in the evening a man named James Town, a brother-in-law of Archie Young, lost an arm by the premature discharge of the latter's gun while preparing to fire a salute.

COHOES, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Grant was met at the Waterford junction by the Mayor and Common Council, and the hospitalities of the city extended, but declined on account of pressing engagements. On the arrival of the train over ten thousand people were present at the depot to greet and cheer him on his way. The train stopped twenty minutes, affording time for hundreds to grasp the President by the hand. Bands played, guns were fired, and fire-works discharged, and the President was enthusiastically cheered.

SUMNER AGAIN.

He Makes a Speech in Response to a Serenade from Colored Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Senator Sumner was serenaded to-night by Dr. Augusta, Wm. A. Wormley and other colored citizens. A number of white persons were also present.

In response to repeated calls, Senator Sumner appeared at the door of his residence, and was greeted with great applause. Dr. Augusta introduced him as America's greatest statesman, and the life-long and firm friend of the African race.

Senator Sumner then spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am touched by this voluntary expression of friendship, and beg to thank you from my heart. In seeing you on this occasion I think of you only as personal friends, among whom I have lived more than twenty years. During this considerable period changes have occurred of incalculable importance to the country, but especially to the colored people. When I entered upon my public duties here, slavery was in the ascendant, giving the law to all the usages of life. The colored man, though not a slave, was degraded. He was not allowed to testify in Court; he was shut out from the public schools; he was excluded from the public conveyances and thrust away from the ballot-box. But here, in the national capital, all these terrible wrongs have ceased. The Court-room, the school-house, the horse-car, the ballot-box, are all open, never to be closed. Revolutions do not go backward; therefore, you may rest secure in what has been won. Of this be sure—slavery will never be revived, nor will you be restrained or limited in any of these rights you now enjoy. [Applause, and three cheers for Sumner.] Most sincerely do I congratulate you on these signal triumphs, so little to be expected when I first became acquainted with you; and when we consider the brief period in which they have been accomplished I am sure you will unite with me in hope and trust for the future. [Cries of "We will."] It is my duty to remind you that the work is not yet completed. This will only be by the enactment of a civil rights bill which shall relieve the citizen, whoever he may be, from any exclusion or discrimination on account of his color. Only then will be established that equality before the law to which now, for the first time in our history, all political parties are distinctly pledged. Here there can be no question. [Applause.] It is in the platforms of all. Of the early passage of such a law I do not doubt. Then will you have all the assurance of your rights that can be found in the Constitution and the law; but that law will be the capstone. [Applause.] I shall not disguise from you that something more will be needed. There must be a constant watchful public opinion behind to see that these are enforced, letter and spirit. There then must be no failure in awakening and invigorating the public opinion. You can do much; I would almost say you can do everything. How constantly have I urged in public speech, and in all my intercourse with you, that our colored fellow-citizens must insist upon their rights always, by petition, by speech and by vote. Above all, never vote for any man who is not true to you; make allegiance to you the measure of support. [Cheers.] So doing, all parties will seek your votes. [Cheers.] You will be feet, and your cause will be irresistible.

Please accept these few words as my acknowledgment of your kindness this evening. [Cries of "Go on."] From long acquaintance, you know something of my sympathies. [A voice—"I do."] Always from the beginning I have sought to serve you, and always to the end I shall seek to serve you. To your cause my life is dedicated, and nothing can turn me from it, nothing can tempt me or drive me from its support.

The Senator retired as the crowd applauded. The band played several airs, and a number of white and colored persons entered the house to shake hands with Mr. Sumner.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—8 P. M.—The barometer has continued falling in the Upper Mississippi and on the upper lakes, with threatening weather and rain in the latter, and prevailing south-westerly winds; south-westerly wind and diminished pressure in the Ohio Valley and thence to the lower lakes, with partially cloudy weather; clear weather and southerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States; varying northerly and south-easterly winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf, with light and coast rains. The rivers have fallen at St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, threatening weather, with brisk south-westerly winds and rain on the Upper Lakes, extending during the night to the Lower Lakes. Northerly to westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain, in the North-west and Upper Mississippi Valley. Southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley; partially cloudy weather and south-easterly to south-westerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States. South-easterly to north-easterly winds with threatening weather and rain on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The mercury ranged from 90° to 95° in the shade, yesterday, at Bath, Me.

The Piscatorius Club of Hartford, Conn., arrived at Portsmouth, Me., yesterday, by the schooner Traveler.

N. R. Treadwell's tanning and currying establishment in Salem, Mass., was burned yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of Frederick Wrisley, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, took place in Boston, yesterday, from Dr. Ellis' Church.

The wall of a new building in Dorchester, Mass., fell yesterday, dangerously injuring James Gilmore, and seriously bruising four other workmen.

Byron Donnell was found dead in an open lot in Newburg, yesterday morning, where he came to his death from the effects of liquor and exposure.

Owing to a cave in the Crown Point mine, California, the directors omit its dividend for July. Gould & Curry have levied an assessment of fifteen dollars per share.

The Republicans of Hudson have permanently organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, and have made an earnest and promising commencement of the campaign.

Hon. Andrew D. White, who was one of the San Domingo Commission, publishes a letter denying Senator Sumner's statements concerning the ill-treatment of Frederick Douglass.

The steam-ship Vicksburg, from London, for Quebec, went ashore on Presque Island, in St. Lawrence, during a storm on Thursday night. Two tugs have gone to her assistance.

During a heavy thunder-storm at Quebec, on Thursday night, a schooner was struck by lightning and damaged, and the Church of St. Michael was struck and burned to the ground.

The Board of Trustees of the Syracuse University have elected as its President Alexander Winchell, LL.D., now Professor of Geology, Zoölogy and Botany in the University of Michigan.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twelfth Ohio District, yesterday nominated for Congress Hon. H. J. Jewett, on the one hundred and sixth ballot.

Nathaniel Jones, who escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison three years ago, and has since committed numerous robberies, was rearrested yesterday in Lowell, and taken to his old quarters at Charlestown.

The Post-office Commission have selected the old Pennsylvania University lot, on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, as the site for a new post-office building. The lot is 378 by 176 feet.

Major Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was killed on Thursday evening, near Hawk's Nest, Fayette County, West Virginia, by a premature explosion while blasting.

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

Lionizing the United States Naval Squadron in England.

The Yacht Sappho Entered for the Prince of Wales Cup.

Parliament to be Prorogued by Royal Commission.

King Amadeus Signs a Decree Abolishing Slavery in the Colonies.

Latest Intelligence from the Geneva Board of Arbitrators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Squadron—New Docks at Belfast—The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 9.—The United States fleet, Admiral Alden commanding, sailed from Cowes at 10 o'clock this morning for the Thames, and is expected to arrive at Gravesend during the night. Large crowds are going from this city to visit the fleet, and steamers have been specially chartered to accommodate them.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.—The new docks at Belfast were opened today with appropriate ceremonies. One of the docks was named Dufferin, in honor of the present Governor-General of Canada.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, which commenced on the 5th inst., will terminate to-morrow. The match for the Challenge Cup, a gift from the Prince of Wales, is to be sailed today. The American yacht Sappho is entered for this race, but there is some doubt expressed as to her starting.

Approaching Close of the Session of Parliament—Clerical Influence in Election—Justice Keogh and the Government Sustained.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A council was held at Windsor Castle today, when a draft of the Royal speech, to be delivered at the prorogation of Parliament, was submitted to the Queen for her approval. The Queen will not be present in person to close the session to-morrow, and the speech will be read by Commission.

The House of Commons last night resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Butt for the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Bench for his decision in the Galway election case, unseating Capt. Nolan, on the ground of undue influence in his election by the priesthood. The most prominent Irish members strongly denounced the course of Justice Keogh, which was approved by the Government. The debate was excited, and did not conclude until 4 o'clock this morning, when a division of the House was taken and the Government was sustained by one hundred majority.

Gen. Sherman Visits Woolwich Arsenal.

LONDON, Aug. 10—6 A. M.—Gen. Sherman visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday and witnessed some experiments. He subsequently lunched with the officers, and returned last night to London.

SPAIN.

A Decree for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies Signed by the King.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—King Amadeus has signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Movements of Counsel and Agents During the Recess.

GENEVA, Aug. 9.—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts goes to Paris today, but will return before the reassembling of the Court of Arbitration on next Wednesday. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Waite will visit Chamounix during the adjournment of the Court.

It is supposed that the American representatives have completed their case, and the English agent and counsel are employing themselves during the recess in preparing their reply thereto.

The arbitrators, counsel, and other gentlemen of the tribunal, dined together at the Hotel des Bergers today. Covers were laid for forty guests. The affair was entirely informal.

CHICAGO.

The Board of Trade on Illegal Warehouse Receipts—A Shooting Tournament.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Board of Trade today adopted, unanimously, resolutions offered, yesterday, in reference to the recent illegal issuance of warehouse receipts by the proprietor of the Iowa Elevator.

A shooting tournament, under the auspices of the Kennicott Shooting Club, commences at Dexter Park on Tuesday next, and will continue for four days. The aggregate value of the prizes is $10,000. An offer is made to match Bogardus and Kleinman, well-known Illinois shots, against any two men in America, to shoot 100 birds, single rise, from the ground to plunge traps, for $500 to $1,000 a side, the match to occur the next day after the close of the tournament.

LOUISIANA.

Failure of the Efforts to Unite the Democratic Reformers and Liberals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—The Democratic and Reform Committees proposed that the Liberals ratify their nominations for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, and that all other officers on the ticket, State, Congressional and electoral, be made by the Liberals. This, as a final offer of compromise, was refused, and the Liberal Convention nominated D. B. Penn for Governor.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Pinchback Convention today.

UTAH.

The Gentiles Carry Beaver County—The Wheeler Expedition.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9.—Beaver County, in the southern section of the Territory, gives sixty majority for Maxwell for Delegate to Congress. This is the first county ever carried by the Gentiles in Utah. There is great rejoicing.

The Wheeler expedition is encamped at Orono. About 150 followers and chiefs of the Ute Indians had a conference with Lieut. Wheeler, yesterday, as to the nature of his expedition. It is probable the nature was explained, and the Indians returned satisfied.

MONTANA.

The Result of the Election Still in Doubt.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the *Journal*, from Montana, states that Maginnis (Democrat) is 75 ahead. The returns are not all in. The contest was hard fought and the Republicans are still hopeful for Claggett.

A Negro Lynched in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—A negro named John Mitchell, confined in jail at Covington, Tenn., for attempting to outrage a young lady and nearly killing her in the attempt, was taken from jail last night by a party of citizens, who overpowered the jailer after a desperate resistance, and shot. Mitchell was a desperate character, having killed two men within the past year, and succeeding in eluding the officers until the last outrage.

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

A Circular Address Issued by their Executive Committee.

The following circular address has been issued by the Democratic Executive Committee:

LOUISVILLE, August, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to place this circular in the hands of active Democrats in your county, who will at once commence an organization for the purpose of supporting the principles of our party as they will be proclaimed by the Convention at Louisville, Sept. 3. The utter abandonment of principles, as evinced by the coalition between the spoilsmen and place-hunters, in their attempt to elevate Horace Greeley to the Presidency, is a sad evidence of the demoralization and corruption now existing in our midst; and based, as that bargain is, upon fraud and hypocrisy, the utterance of one set of sentiments in the North and another in the South, it must be repudiated and spurned by every man who has a spark of honesty in his heart.

There are hundreds of thousands who already proclaim their purposes of maintaining the Democratic organization at all hazards. The disintegration of the Radical Party into two factions renders it self-evident that the Democratic masses can elect one of their own faith, instead of a life-long enemy like Greeley, who still loudly asserts that he has never abandoned his principles, and points proudly yet to his record.

And such a record!

Can Democrats who have boasted that they support "principles, not men," agree to falsify their past life by clasping hands with the worst men of the Radical Party—Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, and the thousand other leaders who rally around Greeley, and would control his Administration if his election can be secured? Who are the men who thus seek for the highest honors and emoluments of this country, and who have obtained the support of the trading politicians of the Tammany school by a promise of dividing the spoils? Without exception, they are the bigots, whose bitterness has been evinced for the past twenty years in defamation of their opponents. They are the men who have uttered the most unchristian, the most ferocious, the most villainous sentiments about and against the Southern people, (women and children as well as men,) during the war, and who have done most to develop and pass that legislation since the war, which true Democrats denounce as subversive of liberty and against the spirit of our institutions.

They are the men who have riveted the South in its chains, and burdened it with its increased debts, the proceeds of which have gone into the pockets of the select few who have fattened upon the misfortunes of the people, and who turn to the new Ring and the Tammany alliance in order still further to enrich and ennoble themselves.

Warmoth, who has increased the debt of Louisiana $45,000,000 in three years, whose fraudulent acts and villainous State legislation have been denounced in the Democratic papers from Maine to Texas, is the leader *par excellence* of the chivalry of the South! His influence at Cincinnati and the sixteen votes of his delegation insured the nomination of Greeley, and yet we are coolly informed that the people have done it with enthusiasm!

Warmoth can control the registry in Louisiana, and can elect by fraud such candidates as he pleases, just as the Mayor of New-York has the deciding vote in appointing all the return officers of Mr. Greeley, who can, if not checked, carry out the open assertion of 80,000 majority in November.

And Augustus Schell and others have written urgent letters for the "good of the cause," that the Louisiana Democrats should work in harmony with Warmoth. And it is boldly proposed to place him in the United States Senate as a reward for his infamy.

Can it be that the people are so degraded as thus to sanction a premium for their own dishonor?

Is our body politic to be inoculated with the base poison of fraud?

Is this a better method of securing our liberties than the partisan use of those laws which were originated by the prominent leaders of Mr. Greeley's party and placed among our statutes to be enforced by the bayonets of the present Administration?

Shall we suffer our liberties to perish either by slow poison or by the sword; or, preferring rather to maintain them and to insure free expression of the popular will, shall we not make war against all parties who attempt to pervert the Constitution? Can the people of the South clasp hands with those men who have wronged them from the termination of the war? Can Northern men condone such offenses by placing them in power? In Texas—to reinstate Gov. Pease, whose arbitrary course was so nobly rebuked and thwarted by the generous and statesmanlike acts of Hancock. In Arkansas—to indorse Senator Rice, who was the first to concoct and carry out those frauds by which a Radical Legislature was installed in power, and the infamous despotism which disgraces that State was brought into being? In Missouri—to load with honors Brown, who, in August, 1863, outheroded Herod for disfranchisement and persecution, and recanted only when office was to be obtained and future plunder was in view? Blair, who came into the party to destroy it and nobly has fulfilled his mission? Schurz, who, loudest of all, "would sweep the South with the besom of destruction," and viewed the election of a Democrat as the worst calamity to befall the country only six months ago? McNeill, the butcher of unarmed prisoners? In Kentucky, to honor Burbridge, the most detested of all its citizens? In Georgia, Brown (who as an official during the war, and since under the corrupt administration of Bullock, which plundered the State of many millions) has been, and is accused of using his official station for private gain? In Alabama, Warner, who never neglected to carry out the most unrelenting crusades while the pay of his office rewarded his efforts? These, and such men, whose antecedents are too well and too disgracefully known, are to be the Southern leaders in conjunction with those selected politicians who a year ago denounced them as the most unscrupulous scoundrels! If the fraudulent bargains are faithfully executed by the selected chieftain of the clan, cannot the people truthfully say, "*par nobile fratrum, latrones ambo?*" And yet they dare to sail under a flag upon which they emblazon honesty!

In the North the leaders of this movement are known to be incited by jealousy, rage and revenge, because of their failure to receive the dispensing of patronage from the Government. The entire coalition is a rope of sand, with no cohesive power but that of plunder in the prospective. The people have always, and in all countries, placed the stamp of their condemnation upon similar bargains. They will do it again. The only precedent in history for the immediate selection of a deserter as a commander-in-chief is that of Coriolanus, and for the Democrats the campaign is unfortunate. Coriolanus betrayed his army and spared Rome when she was prostrate at his feet. So Mr. Greeley, with Sumner and other champions of negro social equality (reindorsed with emphasis since his nomination;) truculent advisers of centralization and tyrannical oppression of their adversaries; uncompromising enemies of that Constitution, which to them is "a league with hell and a covenant with death;" ready to do anything for power and place, will unscrupulously betray their own followers if necessary for their own advancement, even in the hour of victory.

Political parties are necessities for the welfare of a country, provided they advocate fixed doctrines and present them to the people for their decision. Our party is the party of the future. It will be fixed as a rock in its principles. Its honesty of purpose will attract the support of the masses, and its future will be crowned with success. The two radical factions which are now fighting each other for the offices are actuated by considerations of individual aggrandizement. The leaders of each have vied in efforts to legislate for the black race alone, and to elevate them too suddenly into a controlling position, which education and time can only fit them for.

The interests of the white race, that vast majority of our citizens, who gain their living by the honest sweat of the brow, have been willfully neglected and their just claims ignored. Demagogues have excited the passions of the ignorant, and politicians have secured their services without any return.

It should be the duty of our party to wisely legislate for the benefit of the laboring classes, educating, elevating, ameliorating their condition, rejecting, refuting the fanatical doctrines taught by professed friends, who yet are their worst enemies, and, by demonstrating that we are their firm friends and faithful in our professions, secure their powerful cooperation in the support of law and order, integrity in every sphere of society, a restoration of fraternal feeling between the people of all the States, and an unparalleled prosperity under the Constitution truly interpreted and justly executed.

The Committee recommends an immediate appointment in every county of a committee of five or more, the Chairman of which shall constitute the District Committees. The Congressional District Conventions shall be assembled on or before Aug. 25, and select two delegates and two alternates from each district, and that full delegations from each State shall certainly be present on Sept. 3. Correspondence from true Democrats is solicited from every county.

For the Executive Committee,
BLANTON DUNCAN, Chairman.

Turned to Nobler Uses.

The Greeley Club of Nyack, Rockland County, last week purchased a large quantity of gunpowder, hired a cannon and a brass band, and bought several hundred torches, intending to have a grand display on Tuesday night. The news from North Carolina, however, looked so very dubious that they postponed the celebration of a Democratic success, and to-night the Republicans of Nyack will celebrate the glorious victory in the old North State with the very powder, cannon and torches bought by the Greeleyites, they having no further use for them.

Who Pays for the Powder?

There was great firing of guns, burning of dry-goods boxes and imbibition of whisky in the interior of the State over the first false advices of a coalition victory in North Carolina. What the deceived merry-makers will do now, that the official returns chronicle a victory that virtually decides the impending contest, we are unable to foresee, unless it be to send in their bills to the Republican committees, and signify their assent to the carrying of the noisy part of the manifestation to Republican account. The liquids consumed cannot be got back, and, indeed, might be thrown in to promote an amicable adjustment.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. William D. Kelley Interviewed—Fenton, Slonaker and Tweed as Civil Reformers—A Forecast of the Presidential Campaign—A Conclusive Refutation of Sumner on Stanton.

One of the staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has called upon Hon. William D. Kelley, while the latter was in the city named, and gives the cause of the call, and the result, in the paper on which he is engaged, from which the following is taken:

"Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is today one of the foremost men in the Republican Party. As the leader of the tariff party in the House of Representatives, and a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is regarded as occupying a position in that body second only to Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts. Recognizing the fact that his views on the aspect of political affairs in the East, and especially of the Gubernatorial contest in Pennsylvania, would have considerable significance, in view of his reputation as a shrewd and far-seeing politician, a reporter called upon him, and was cordially received."

After some preliminary conversation the political condition in Pennsylvania was reached, and Judge Kelley frankly declared that Mr. Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati was a disappointment to every earnest promoter of that Convention. Certainly Atkinson, Wells, Groesbeck and men of that stamp did not desire his nomination. How Carl Schurz poured forth the sadness of his heart to the strains of Stallo's piano, over the sad event is part of history. That Mr. Trumbull, who, in a speech at Springfield, Ill., within two years, proclaimed the doctrine that the duty imposed by the tariff on pig-iron, potatoes and other protected productions was not only a tax on the articles imported, but was added by the forgemen and farmers to the total home consumption, and who, as Judge Davis knows, would not have rejected the nomination for the Presidency, should have cheered enthusiastically over the nomination of so "ferocious a protectionist" is hardly credible. That such men as Frank Blair, Gratz Brown, Slonaker, of wax-flower notoriety, who was a delegate, it is said, from one district in Philadelphia, and from another somewhere in Texas, felt enthusiastic over the nomination I do not doubt. And of the nomination by the Democratic Convention Mr. Kelley said: The result is that beginning with Cincinnati and civil service and other proposed reforms as their objects, you have the whole scheme confided to the Blair family, Fenton, Slonaker, Boss Tweed, *et id omne genus*. Mr. Greeley would of necessity be a mere creature in their hands. With the Democratic Party in power, the control of the legislative branch would return to the Democratic Congressional caucus, which exercised it for more than a quarter of a century before the war, and forced the rebellion upon the Southern people, and the war and its consequent debt upon the country. The power of this caucus, and the adroitness of those who secured Mr. Greeley's nomination would control him in spite of his impulses. With Frank Blair on one side of the Executive chair to express the wishes of the Democracy, and Senator Fenton on the other, to let him know what the friends of civil service, revenue reform, and other great moral questions desire, who can doubt that the worst men in the country would manage Mr. Greeley?

In response to a question, the Judge said further: "Now, do you think the conversion of the Democratic Party to the extremest Republican views, as expressed and entertained by Mr. Greeley, is one whit more earnest or deep-seated than that of our hero? Not a bit of it. Or do you think that the miracle of Balaam's ass has been reproduced in such numbers that each member of the Baltimore Convention bestrode an inspired animal on his way thither? Not a bit of it. There is not one of them that cares about electing Horace Greeley to the Presidency. Their purpose is to secure the patronage, and their hope was to so divide the party that they could control the Government. But they are to be disappointed, and I predict with confidence that the organization of the Forty-third Congress will disclose a larger Republican majority than did that of the Forty-second. I am sure that the Republican majority from Pennsylvania will be materially increased."

As to the effect of Mr. Greeley's nomination and Mr. Sumner's defection upon the colored vote, Mr. Kelley said:

The colored people of the South are necessarily illiterate, but they are observant, acute and sagacious. I have had much intercourse with them at Washington, and during my visit to the Southern States in the Spring of 1867, when the then future Greeley men of Mobile did me the honor to try to murder me while addressing a meeting. It was astonishing to me to discover how clearly they perceived, at that early day, the slight degree of importance that might be attached to the influence of any man, however important the position he filled. They said that the Republican Party had wrought their release from bondage. They regarded it as a heaven-appointed instrument for their enfranchisement. They knew the slow and halting steps by which it had moved forward to this great work. More than once did they surprise me by reference to the defection or conservatism of Senators, Cabinet Ministers, army officers or others; but in no instance did I hear one doubt that, in spite of all such peradventures, the Republican Party would work out their complete enfranchisement. As I have intimated, they trust it as the instrument whereby the Almighty was to restore them to manhood, with all its rights and privileges. Mr. Sumner will find, as Mr. Greeley has already begun to find, that in abandoning the Republican Party they will understand him to have arrayed himself against them. This is not only true of the colored men of the South, but of those of the North. Gen. Grant will receive as large a portion of the colored vote of Pennsylvania as Mr. Greeley or Mr. Sumner would have done had either of them been its candidate. I do not mean to say that the colored vote throughout the country will be cast with absolute unanimity, for we must remember that there were colored delegates in the New-York Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour. It would be too much to ask of the millions of colored people in this country, in view of the influences of personal ambition, personal hatred and personal disappointment upon such men as Schurz, Trumbull, Sumner and others, that the patriotism and disinterestedness of the entire colored race should be above such influences."

In response to a question concerning Mr. Sumner's letter, Mr. Kelley said:

"Having honored Mr. Sumner as guide and teacher for more than half my life, I could not but feel, as I turned page after page of that speech, so full of personal hatred, that senility had crept prematurely over him. Long and much as I have honored Charles Sumner, I cannot believe his statement that the late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, told him that Grant could not govern this country, and that while taking part in the last Presidential campaign he had never introduced the name of Grant in any of his speeches; I enjoyed many interviews with Secretary Stanton on that subject. So early as September, 1867, he invited me from Philadelphia to Washington, to urge upon me the importance of presenting Gen. Grant's name to the people of Pennsylvania in the then pending canvass as the future nominee of the Republican Party. On the 21st of October, 1867, a few days after our State election, I addressed a Grant meeting of my neighbors, proposing him as the next candidate, and citing Stanton in proof of Grant's appreciation of the issues of the day, and his earnest conviction that no permanent reconstruction of the country could be had without investing the freedmen of the South with civil and political rights, and making them a part of the political people of the country. That was the only written speech I ever delivered before a political meeting. And it had not only been written, but printed, in order that it might be submitted to Secretary Stanton and corrected by him if necessary, before it should go into print. I need not allude to interviews had with Mr. Stanton after Gen. Grant's inauguration. I need not refer to the tolerance with which he viewed the mistakes involved in the selection of Grant's Cabinet, or the earnestness with which he said, 'These are small matters. Trust him; trust him; he is right at bottom, and a bigger man than any of you believe him to be.' I cannot suspect him of deliberate falsification; but these facts, together with the earnest appeal I heard Mr. Stanton make to the people of Pennsylvania at the great meeting in the Academy of Music, at Philadelphia, to save the results of the war by electing Grant to the Presidency, convince me that Mr. Sumner's morbid hatred of the President has beguiled his memory, and persuaded him that he remembers an incident which never occurred."

While the interview was progressing, the porter was constantly arriving with cards, and a large number of callers were kept waiting, and not desiring to take up any more of Mr. Kelley's time, the interview terminated, and the reporter took his leave.

Mr. Greeley's Melodeon.

The New-Haven *Palladium*, referring to remarks against Mr. Garrison, says: "Cool, isn't it, for Mr. Greeley's melodeon to taunt Lloyd Garrison with having been a disunionist, when its own candidate justified secession and helped Georgia into the Southern Confederacy?"

Voting for James Buchanan.

Touching Sumner's statements, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "A judge appealed to would have taken the public life of Grant and Greeley and contrasted their actions as public men in their relations to the colored race. When Sumner arraigns Grant for having voted for James Buchanan, he forgets that Gratz Brown, whose cause he pleads as a partisan, not only voted for Buchanan but, through the columns of the *Missouri Democrat*, advocated his election. If Grant voted for Buchanan, he did what thousands of new Republicans, as conscientious as Sumner, did, who are not now reproached therefor. The majority of Greeley's supporters—yes, nineteen-twentieths—voted for Buchanan, and are forgiven by Sumner."

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Maryland Line Heart and Soul in the Work.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

In answer to the call from the Veterans' National Head-quarters right nobly has the old Maryland Line taken up the cry of "On to Pittsburg." Not at any time since the close of the war has there been so much enthusiasm among our Boys in Blue. Three large and enthusiastic meetings have been held, but not until this week have we completed our preliminary arrangements. Last night we opened our list, and one hundred signed their names, pledging themselves to go to Pittsburg. We have not heard how strong the rural districts will muster, but feel assured of a hearty response to our appeal. Of course there are thousands in the State who will not be able to go, but heartily indorse the call, and I venture the assertion that not one Maryland soldier out of a hundred will fail to vote as he shot. The meeting last night was very large, animated and enthusiastic. Most flattering reports were received from the Finance, Transportation, Uniform and other Committees. The most interesting feature of our meeting, however, was the offering by Gen. Felix Agnes of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, as soldiers and sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the Union, we are ready to extend the hand of political fellowship to those who fought against us, exacting no conditions except a cordial support of Grant and Wilson.

Resolved, That we commend the efforts now being made by Col. John S. Mosby and other distinguished soldiers of the late Confederate Army, in Virginia and elsewhere, to complete the work of reconciliation by assisting in the re-election of President Grant.

Gen. Adams E. King seconded the resolutions in a neat and eloquent speech, denying the assertion that the soldiers and sailors of Maryland were anxious to perpetuate the bitterness engendered by the war. He paid a high tribute to Col. Mosby, and took his seat among a storm of applause. The resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted and the Secretary ordered to send a copy of them to Col. Mosby.

We are wide-awake in Maryland, and "Grant" has been passed along the line, and no one will be allowed to pass without giving that countersign, the defection of all the Banks in the country won't affect us. Our meetings are to be kept up and held weekly; we propose taking a delegation of not less than 300 and a band of music to Pittsburg.

MARYLAND VETERAN.

Letter from an Irish Brigade Veteran.

The following letter was received, yesterday, by Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' National Committee;

Your letter of the 1st inst., inviting me to be present at the National Convention of Veterans at Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 17, is at hand. I cordially accept your invitation, and look forward to the time with pleasure, and have an earnest desire to meet many of my former comrades in arms. The old Irish Brigade followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac from the war to the end. The bones of four-fifths of its members who fell in the struggle to preserve a united country lie mingled with the soil of Virginia and Maryland. Many of its members still survive to relate their victories and the hardships they endured. They have returned to their homes, and take a deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of their adopted country. As they stood beneath the folds of our glorious national flag in time of war, battling for freedom to all men, so do they now desire to stand ready to maintain in peace what they sacrificed so much for in time of war. Confident that we have truth and justice on our side, and that it will prevail, and feeling proud of having served under Gen. Grant, and proud to have the privilege of voting for him, I am, with much respect and high regards, yours,

D. H. BURKE,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., late Irish Brigade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Colored Republicans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a colored American citizen, born and reared in New-York City, and educated in one of our public schools, I take an interest in politics, and read newspapers of all shades of opinion. The *World* of today contains an editorial upon the political condition of the Southern negroes, which I cannot but answer; and as I have a faint idea that, despite its newly acquired love for the colored race, the Democratic organ would revolt at publishing a letter from a black man, I have addressed my communication to the TIMES.

The *World*, after quoting from an article in the *Nation*, laments that negroes of the South are held in such bondage that they are not allowed even to hear the names of Sumner and Greeley. "That the leaders of the Republican Party have now concerted measures to retain the negro in permanent vassalage to their political fortunes. * * * That the political or Republican slave masters drive their slaves to the ballot-box. * * * That the political leagues of the South deprive their victims of knowledge and keep them in ignorance," &c., &c. And then our once rabid Copperhead, and later, fierce anti-Greeley paper, weeps over the fate of the "poor negroes" whom it has so long reviled, but now desires to draw into the treacherous folds of the Democratic or "Liberal" Party.

The *World* seems to forget, in its assumed garb of pious regard for the colored race, that for the past seven years the Southern negroes have passed through an educational era; that schools have been in operation in every hamlet throughout the South especially to benefit the late slaves and their children, and that in consequence of this "corrupt action of a despotic Radical Government," added to the fact that the negroes are naturally quick to learn, the ex-slaves and free negroes of the South are not so apt to be "thrown bodily, and *against their will*, into the Republican Party scales."

But allowing that the black votes are cast solidly for the Republican Party, is there a single reason why a Southern negro should vote a Democratic ticket?

Have not Southern Democrats always shown, and do they not now show the utmost contempt and hatred for their former slaves and of their power in politics? If the Democratic Party, backed by Sumner, Greeley and other renegade Republicans, promise so much for the negro in event of a change of Administration, are they not now in possession of freedom, educational facilities, work for all, and a consciousness of manhood which they would not feel were their former owners again domineering over them? Why then should they vote for a restoration of Democratic rule?

And allow me to say, as a criterion of how the average negro will vote throughout the country, that here in the North, where every colored man, with few exceptions, can read and write, and where unbounded facilities exist for them to learn facts for themselves, I will venture to say that nineteen out of every twenty will vote with the Republican Party as long as it exists and carries out the principles it now advocates. Witness the conventions and mass-meetings of negroes held throughout the country since Sumner's letter was written, repudiating himself and letter and reaffirming their allegiance to the Republican Party. Would that every colored man in the South, as well as the North, could be fully enlightened by education. If such were the case a negro would sooner cast his right hand from him than assist to destroy the political party which gave him manhood and made him a citizen.

A COLORED MAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

For Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that in the *Sun* of the 6th inst., while I was absent from this City, there appeared on the first page an article called "Cicero Taylor's Conversion to Greeley," which is a falsehood from beginning to end.

I know very well that such spots have been seen before on the *Sun* "that shines for *haul*," and by the way the spots are multiplying it would take no great astronomer to predict that ere long the light (?) of that paper will be "conspicuous in his absence."

Surely Mr. Greeley's cause must be rather weak, when it not only expects to travel on lies that can never stand, but when the organs that support it seem so anxious to parade in their front columns, with all due pomp, such silly twaddle as the alleged conversion of such an inconspicuous person as myself—for I can assure you that I take it as no compliment to my character to be classed by such journals among certain or uncertain characters who support Greeley.

Hoping that you will be kind enough to nail this untruth of the *Sun*, I will end by saying that "Cicero" Taylor is for Grant, and believes that Grant will, as the savior of his country, be elected to serve two terms, as the Father of his country was before him. Yours very truly,

CHARLES J. TAYLOR,
President Radical League.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Last Day of the August Meeting.

Fine Racing and Large Attendance—Duffy Wins the Steeple-Chase, Susan Ann the Four Miles and King Henry the Consolation Purse.

The August meeting of the Monmouth Park Association has ended with the most unmeasured success. Yesterday morning dawned with bright skies and electrical atmosphere, which is seldom vouchsafed us in the month of August, and this alone was sufficient to induce Gothamites to undertake a trip to Long Branch without the grand inducement offered by the programme of the races—promising unexceptionable sport. Not since the day when Longfellow and Bassett ran their memorable race, has so many people gathered on the Jersey coast as yesterday. The boats and trains from New-York and Philadelphia were crowded with people, all anxious to contribute a share in the success of the race meeting. The course presented a grand appearance, and the ladies' stand was filled to overflowing with American youth and beauty. The elegant club-house, down near the grand entrance, was filled to repletion by the families of the members of the Association, and over 2,000 vehicles occupied the fields. Altogether there were about 10,000 spectators on the ground, who sent up cheer after cheer as their favorites came in winners. There were three races on the programme. The first was a steeple-chase of three miles, which Duffy won by half a length from Vesuvius, the other three contestants coming to grief. The second was the four-mile race, which created a sensation, and was unexpectedly won by Susan Ann after a close struggle with Lyttleton and Milesian. Kingfisher broke down after he had gone two miles and a quarter; and being a great favorite, there was great consternation among his backers. The last race was a Consolation Handicap for beaten horses, three miles, which was won by King Henry, beating seven competitors, and again throwing the knowing ones overboard. Indeed, it was a disastrous day for the favorites, as they were all beaten. When the last race was over there was a rush for the cars, which were waiting to receive the excursionists, and before 6 o'clock they were on their "native heath," apparently delighted with the races, the details of which will be found below:

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Beginning the day's sport was the Steeple-chase Handicap, for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course. Purse, $1,000—$800 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third horse. There were nine entries for the chase—Milesian, Lochiel, King John and McGregor, formerly Dennis Burns, having declared out, and leaving the following five to contest, viz.: Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave; D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, 6 years, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, by Oliver; John H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by Lexington; R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, and John F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. This was an uncertain affair, and the betting men were considerably at sea in regard to the probable winner. When the betting stream was fairly on its course Astronomer, with his light weight, was well considered, and he sold the favorite at the following rates:

Astronomer	$100	$105	$110
Duffy	80	95	95
Blind Tom	90	100	90
Vesuvius	52	58	31
Impecunious	15	17	18
Total	$337	$375	$344

THE RACE.

They were started from the field behind the timers' stand, and when the drum tapped Impecunious was first, Astronomer second, Blind Tom third, Vesuvius fourth and Duffy fifth. They ran down parallel with the track to the turn, and encountered a stone wall, which they all took easily, Impecunious still leading and Duffy going up to the third place behind Astronomer, who was second. They then made two jumps across the track and went into the outer field, where Impecunious still showed the way two lengths ahead of Astronomer, who was five lengths away from Blind Tom, Duffy being fourth and Vesuvius fifth. They then went between the stables on the far side, and went out of sight, and when they reappeared, still in the outer field below the half-mile pole, Impecunious was still observed in the lead, Astronomer second, Blind Tom third, Vesuvius fourth, and Duffy fifth. They now shaped their course toward the grand stand, coming across the track into a hollow, where they encountered two stone walls, and when they came upon the level Blind Tom was in front, six lengths ahead of Impecunious, who was four lengths in front, Duffy third, Vesuvious fourth, and Astronomer fifth. They then came toward the homestretch and jumped another obstruction, which Blind Tom came over first, increasing his lead to ten lengths, Impecunious second, ten lengths ahead of Duffy, who was the same distance before Vesuvius, Astronomer being in the rear. They now came to the water-jump in front of the grand stand, which Blind Tom refused to take, Impecunious going over first, twenty lengths in advance of Vesuvius, who had passed Duffy, Astronomer last. Gaffney could not persuade Blind Tom to go over, and he was forced to give up. They now approached the stone wall at the turn again, Impecunious taking it first, Vesuvius and Duffy being together, and Astronomer last. They were now in the outer field again, and Astronomer went up and headed Duffy, while Vesuvius fell back to the rear. They jumped a couple of hurdles in this field and again went out of sight, and when they reappeared Impecunious was still leading two lengths ahead of Duffy, with Astronomer third and Vesuvius fourth. They then came to the inner field and went down into the hollow, and but two of them appeared—Vesuvius and Duffy—Impecunious having thrown his rider, and impeding the progress of Astronomer, who was following in his wake. The race was now between Duffy and Vesuvius, and when they came to the water jump the second time Duffy was six lengths ahead, but going down toward the turn Vesuvius went up to within two lengths of him. They then went into the regular track, near the quarter-pole, and an exciting race home ensued between the two, and they came round to the homestretch together, and both jumped the hurdle on even terms. It was now clear going, and a hard struggle ensued between them, but Duffy came to the front and won the race by half a length, in 7:55. A complaint of foul riding was made by Tully against Hyland, but the judges would not entertain it.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Steeple-chase Handicap, for all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; purse $1,000; first horse $800, second horse $150, third horse, $50.

D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, 6 years, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, by Oliver, 143 pounds. Hyland 1

John H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by Lexington, 141 pounds. Tully 2

John F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Olio, by Oliver, 125 pounds. Metcalf 0

James Donohue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave, 145 pounds, Gaffney 0

R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, 128 pounds. Midgeley 0

Time—7:55.

THE FOUR MILES.

The second race of the day was the four miles, the great race of the meeting, which attracted a great deal of attention. It was open for all ages, and the purse, $1,500, was a good thing to take in. There were four entries, viz.: D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, out of Cornelian; August Belmont's b. h. Kingfisher, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston; H. R. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, and John Harper's b. h. Lyttleton, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fannie Holton, by Lexington. There were many afraid of Kingfisher's leg, but he was, nevertheless, made the favorite, and Susan Ann was sold second choice, while Lyttleton's backers were confident. The betting on the result was consequently very heavy at the following rates:

Kingfisher	$650	$800	$280
Susan Ann	400	300	280
Lyttleton	250	170	200
Milesian	120	85	105
Total	$1,420	$855	$845

THE RACE.

There was great excitement as the horses faced the starter, and when at last the drum tapped, and they were sent off, there was a general rush to get eligible standing places. Lyttleton went off in the lead, Susan Ann second, Milesian third, and Kingfisher fourth. When they went to the turn Lyttleton was two lengths in front, but when he reached the quarter-pole Susan Ann was but a length behind him, and four lengths ahead of Milesian, who was twenty lengths in advance of Kingfisher. As they rushed along the backstretch, Lyttleton cut out the running two lengths ahead of Susan Ann, but she closed on him at the half-mile pole, they being a length apart, while Milesian had run up and was at the tail of Susan, Kingfisher making a waiting race twenty lengths behind. Gradwell evidently afraid to force him. When they went round the lower turn Milesian fell back a little, and when the three-quarter pole was reached Lyttleton was still leading Susan Ann, she being three lengths ahead of Milesian, and Kingfisher about fifteen lengths behind. Coming up the homestretch Susan Ann got to the head of Lyttleton and then passed him, and when they finished the first mile she led him two lengths, while Milesian was two lengths behind and ten ahead of Kingfisher, who had closed up rapidly. Susan Ann still kept the lead round the turn, while Milesian passed Lyttleton and assumed the second place. At the quarter-pole Susan Ann led Milesian three lengths, he being a length in front of Lyttleton, who was ten lengths in advance of Kingfisher. As they flew down the backstreth Susan Ann got four lengths away from Milesian, and went past the half-mile pole that distance in front of him, Milesian being three lengths ahead of Lyttleton, who was a dozen lengths away from Kingfisher. At the three-quarter pole the positions of the first three were the same, but Kingfisher had closed up a little closer, but went back again on the homestretch. When they had accomplished the second mile Susan Ann was still three lengths in front of Milesian, who was a length in advance of Lyttleton, who had closed up, Kingfisher twelve lengths to the rear. Around the turn Susan Ann kept to the front, and increased her lead to the quarter-pole, passing that point four lengths ahead of Milesian, who showed six lengths in advance of Lyttleton, Kingfisher being eight lengths behind. As they went down the backstretch Kingfisher swerved across the track, his leg giving way, as was expected, and hopelessly broke down and came to a stand-still. The other three kept on their way, and Susan Ann passed the half-mile post still in the lead by three lengths, and was the same distance in front at the three-quarter pole, Milesian still in the second place, with Lyttleton four lengths behind him. On the homestretch Lyttleton closed up to Milesian, and the latter gained considerably upon Susan Ann, the latter passing the stand for the third time but two lengths ahead of Milesian, who was only a length in advance of Lyttleton. They were now going the last mile, and the enthusiasm of the spectators knew no bounds as Milesian and Lyttleton closed upon the mare at the turn, the three being a length apart. When they reached the quarter-pole, Milesian suddenly rushed up and collared Susan, and passed that point on even terms with her, Lyttleton being at their tails. As they went along the backstretch, Littleton lapped the others, and Uncle John Harper's friends were jubilant. Milesian then forged to the lead, and passed the half-mile pole half a length in front of Susan Ann and Lyttleton, who were now head and head. As they went round the lower turn, Susan Ann fell behind Lyttleton, and the latter went up to Milesian's head, in which manner they passed the three-quarter pole, with Susan Ann a length behind. A most exciting race ensued up the stretch, and the spectators were beside themselves with enthusiasm. Lyttleton came to the front, and the backers of the little horse cheered lustily. He looked like a winner, but within thirty yards of the stand Susan Ann came with a rush and bore the colors of McGrath to victory by a length, Lyttleton four lengths in advance of Milesian. Time—7:40½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,500, for all ages; dash of four miles; first horse $1,200, second horse $200, third horse $100.

H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 111 pounds. Swim 1

John Harper's br. h. Lyttleton, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fanny Holton, by Lexington, 114 pounds. Sample 2

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Micky Free, dam by Wagner, 114 pounds. Palmer 3

A. Belmont's b. h. Kingfisher, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston, 115 pounds 0

TIME.

One mile, 1:59; two miles, 3:48; three miles, 5:43; four miles, 7:40½.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Bringing the meeting to a close was the Consolation Handicap Purse, $500, for beaten horses, all ages, winners excluded, a mile and a half, which had the following eight starters, viz.: John Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire; J. Jennings' b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue; John Boughram's ch. h. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown; John F. Chamberlain's gr. c. Brennus, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George; A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington; John McCormack's b. g. King Henry, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire; H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield; and Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, by Lexington. This was a heavy betting race, and the knowing ones were frantic in their efforts to get out of the mire in which they were wallowing. The result proved, however, that they were beyond all hope, for the defeat of the favorites placed them utterly beyond recovery. Jury was backed heavily as second choice, because she was a full sister to the victorious Susan Ann, and was carrying the colors of McGrath, but they found to their cost that Jury was not Susan Ann. However, the following pools will give the result of the betting:

Lochiel	$450	$725	$750
Jury	290	410	400
King Henry	160	185	255
Gayo	100	145	155
Gerald Sorrel Dan. Henrietta Brennus } Field	110	135	185
Total	$1,110	$1,600	$1,745

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the signal was given Henrietta shot off in the lead, with Gayo second, Gerald third, Jury fourth, Lochiel fifth, and the others in a bunch. In this way they ran round the lower turn to the three-quarter pole, when Jury left the fourth position, and was soon up to the second place. Henrietta maintained her lead up the homestretch, and passed the stand a length in front of Jury, with Gerald half a length behind her, and a length in front of Gayo, Lochiel being fifth, King Henry seventh, and Brennus last. When they went round the turn Gerald went to the second place. Henrietta was making the pace, and passed the quarter-pole three lengths in advance of Gerald, who was a length in front of Gayo, third, Lochiel fourth, and Jury fifth, the others in a ruck. As they went down the backstretch, Gerald rushed past Henrietta, and led her four lengths to the half-mile pole, while Brennus was sent along, leaving his rear position and taking the third place, with Lochiel fourth. When they came round the lower turn, King Henry made his run from the near division, and headed Gayo, and they were struggling for fourth place. At the three-quarter pole Gerald still showed in front, Henrietta second. Brennus third. As they came up the stretch, Gerald gave way, and Henry, followed by Gayo, rushed to the front, with Lochiel in close attendance. There was an exciting brush, with Brennus coming fast under the whip, but could not gain a place, King Henry winning by a neck from Gayo, Lochiel third, Brennus fourth, the others close up. Time—2:43.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Consolation Handicap. Purse $500, for beaten horses, all ages, (winners excluded,) a mile and a half.

John McCormack's b. g. King Henry, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire, 95 pounds 1

J. Jennings' b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 100 pounds 2

Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, by Lexington, 115 pounds 3

H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 77 pounds. 0

John Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire, 90 pounds 0

J. F. Chamberlain's gr. c. Brennus, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George, 77 pounds 0

John Boughram's ch. h. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam. unknown, 95 pounds 0

A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, 77 pounds 0

Time—2:43.

LYTTLETON CHANGES HANDS.

After the four-mile race yesterday, Uncle John Harper sold Lyttleton to Mr. Aristides Welch, of Philadelphia, the owner of Leamington. Mr. Welch informed us that he intends to enter Lyttleton in the great international race of four-mile heats at New-Orleans, and bought him for that purpose. The announcement that Uncle Harper has parted with his pet little horse will surprise thousands of people, but since the lamentable accident to Longfellow the old man seems to have lost all heart, and goes to his Kentucky home a much sadder man than when he left for the East with so many pleasant anticipations.

Suicide in Newark.

Another suicide was committed in Newark yesterday, the fourth act of the kind in three days. Mr. John McKnight, a well-known citizen and a Justice of the Peace, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been drinking, it is thought, on the previous night, and returned home late. On arising, yesterday morning, he took a revolver from his bureau, and going into an adjoining room, placed the weapon at his temple and fired, the ball entering the brain and causing almost instant death. He did not speak after the shot, and lived only a few minutes. The cause of the act is not known, but it is believed to have been the result of intemperance. Deceased was forty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Jersey City Police Commission.

So far as is known, nothing new has been done by either of the parties engaged in the difficulty between the Jersey City Police Commissions. The matter is now for the first time exciting a general interest, and the action of Gov. Parker, in issuing the writs of discharge, and the probable action of the parties to the dispute, excite considerable comment and speculation. Rumors are still afloat to the effect that the new appointees are about to take forcible measures to secure the control of the department, and that the party now in possession has made arrangements to resist any attempted force. These reports are not, however, traceable to any responsible persons, and are denied strenuously by both the parties in the contest. The newly-appointed Commissioners deny that they have any intention of calling in the assistance of either the County or State authorities, and about the Police stations and Head-quarters nothing out of the usual order is observable. It is, however, not improbable that the present Commissioners, with the control of the force, have made sufficient arrangements to protect themselves against any force attempting to gain possession otherwise than through the regular course of law. The new Commissioners state their intention of leaving the matter entirely to the decision of the Court, and deny the truth of all other reports concerning their plan of attack.

A CUBAN VIEW.

The Commission of Claims.

From the Havana Diario de la Marina, July 26, 1872.

We received on the 24th a telegram from New-York, in which it was set forth that "in view of the slight progress made by the Spanish American Commission for the settlement of claims pending between the two nations, and inasmuch as this slowness of action was attributed to the refusal of witnesses to depose in Cuba on behalf of the claimants, Mr. Fish has proposed to Admiral Polo that persons should be appointed in that island to jointly take testimony. The Government of the United States selects for the purpose the American Consul-General in Havana. Admiral Polo has approved the proposal and brought it to the cognizance of his Government. The Commission have declared that it is now ready to take into consideration six cases only."

When the appointment of the above-mentioned Commission was broached, we expressed our belief that the claims submitted for its arbitration would not be numerous, and that most of them would lack foundation, they not being presented by genuine American citizens, or the claimants not having actually sustained the damages laid by them to the charge of the Spanish authorities. It is easy to make an outcry in the public Press or in meetings, but this is not supplying full proof before a tribunal that the injuries complained of have indeed been inflicted. This has been the case, in our opinion, with the famed claims, though there will be no lack of individuals interested in giving another turn to the question.

The telegram says that the slowness of the proceedings is *attributed* "to the refusal of witnesses to depose, in Cuba, on behalf of the claimants." This portion of the dispatch is somewhat obscure to us, and we make bold to interpret it. Several persons residing on this island have been summoned by the parties concerned to testify in relation to their observations, and it is very probable that these persons, when interrogated, have said that they had no knowledge of the details sought from them. This is an incident which occurs daily, in criminal as in civil proceedings, but it does not mean that the witnesses refuse to testify, and still less that they do so because under pressure in the place where examined, as the dispatch directly implies.

In our opinion, there is no refusal to testify, but corroborative testimony has been sought from determined persons, and these have not been willing to disregard truth by affirming that which seemed in no way clear to them. Instead of "testify in Cuba *on behalf* of the claimants," the text should run, "testify *in favor* of the claimants," a very different thing; for the first phrase would refer to a constraint which has not existed, while the second might signify that the claimants made false allegations, and could not find witnesses to give strength to them. The reader will understand that the difference is a notable one, for the first phrase would cast discredit on the Spanish authorities, while the second points to the dishonor of the claimants.

The dispatch terminates—we quote it first, for the better sequence of the ideas—"that the Commission has declared that it is now ready to take into consideration six cases only." If our memory is not treacherous, and our information is correct, the number of claims cannot greatly exceed this figure. Those who cried loudest before the Commission was formed, those who clamored for its formation with most pertinacity, those who represented themselves as most wronged, and boasted most of their rights as American citizens, lowered their diapason, and even retreated altogether when they saw the necessity of presenting proofs in confirmation of their high-sounding speeches, and few indeed were those who carried their boldness to the extent of applying to the Commission.

Some American newspapers who united in the cry of the claimants soon became convinced that the Commission could not give important results in favor of their protégés, for the proofs were as slender as the speeches had been pompous; and on that account months went by without a mention of the Spanish American Commission, until Mr. Fish's intervention came to galvanize it—Mr. Fish, it seems, having discovered that the slowness of the proceedings was caused by the refusal to testify in favor of the claimants, the witnesses residing in Cuba and designated by these claimants. The Commission has thought it advisable, too, to make known that it is only prepared to discuss six cases, or, in other words, to make known that only six cases are in such a condition as to render their solution possible.

We have dealt fully with the question, and we have now but to say a few words in relation to the incident which has just arisen. Seeing the small progress made by the Spanish-American Commission, and attributing this to the refusal to testify of the witnesses residing in Cuba, the nomination of two Commissioners, one American and the other Spanish, has been proposed to the Spanish Minister in Washington, with a view to the joint taking of testimony in Cuba. To that effect the American Consul-General in Havana has been appointed by the Government of the United States. Admiral Polo has accepted the principle of the proposal, and has brought it to the knowledge of the Madrid Government, we must suppose for the purpose of having it accepted, rejected or amended, as may seem expedient.

Here two questions present themselves; one of fact and the other of law. We will speak briefly of the first. Admitting the appointment of the Joint Commission formed of the United States Consul-General and of a Spanish officer; admitting that the Spanish-American Commission leaves to this Subcommission the interrogatory of certain witnesses, and that these obey their summons—what will these Commissioners do if the witnesses, as the telegram sets forth, refuse to testify, or state that they are ignorant of that concerning which they are questioned, as we believe has been the case already? The United States Consul-General in Havana and his colleague could but confine themselves to recording the declarations of the witnesses, and could not give a marked impulse to the labors of the Commission.

Before touching upon the question of law, we must say that we are quite ignorant as to the method employed by the Washington Commission in procuring the testimony of the persons cited by the claimants to confirm their assertions; it appears to us, however, that if, authorized to that effect, it has addressed itself to the judges in ordinary of the island, it has obtained all it can obtain within the limits of legality, and something more than could be gotten through the functionaries suggested by Mr. Fish. "*Al buen pagador no duelen prendas*"—"a man determined to pay does not regard the cost—" and we do not fear that truth should be sought by all possible means; but nations cannot accede to aught that attacks their rights of absolute sovereignty within their respective territories, nor submit to precedents, out of pure generosity and benevolence, which, in after times, might turn to their detriment and give birth to troublesome complications.

We think that the Government of Spain will examine, with the greatest reserve, a question which may have presented itself in a form most friendly and innocent, and even been brought forward with the best intentions, but which, in reality, when looked into, is of serious import; for, from its expression, it might give rise to the belief that the witnesses cited by the claimants do not testify because of coercion, or that the guarantee, on Spanish soil, of a foreign official, is needed to affirm the legality and purity of judicial acts. The Government will conscientiously weigh these and other momentous reasons; will reflect as long as may be necessary, for the subject is not a pressing one, and will decide, consulting Castilian good faith and the sentiments of Spanish pride. Our task it is only to make these respectful remarks; it is that of the supreme power to determine upon that which is most in consonance with the dignity of the nation.

"The New Golconda."

Notwithstanding the extraordinary effort of the parties concerned to "keep secret information of their declaration that Eastern Arizona and Western New-Mexico are crammed with precious stones—rubies and diamonds"—a reporter for the San Francisco *Chronicle* has obtained a very long and extraordinary statement from one of them, from which the following is an extract: "It does not require much prospecting. All through that country there are great numbers of ant-hills, and the ants have prospected the country for us. All we have to do is to go and wash some of the loose gravel in the hills thrown up by them. The gravel in these hills all contain small rubies and diamonds that the ants have carried up in excavating their holes. We have prospected the whole extent of this area in places in this manner, and are satisfied that at least 1,500 acres of it are rich in these deposits. Several other parties have been prospecting in the neighborhood since last Spring, but *have not found anything of any value*, and no genuine rubies or diamonds have been found anywhere in that country except in this place. We have secured that tract of land for ourselves from the Government, and are now going to work and develop the deposit."

BACKSLIDING NOT REPENTANCE.

A Speech by Rev. W. R. Revels—Why Colored Citizens Cannot Vote for Greeley.

The following account of a meeting of the Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis, is taken from a more lengthy report in the St. Louis *Globe*, in which it is said that, after some time spent in social interchanges, the pastor, Rev. John Turner, introduced Rev. W. R. Revels, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Indianapolis. The reverend gentleman spoke in substance as follows;

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure to have the privilege of being present on this social occasion. I was your pastor eight years, and now, after an absence of four years, you did me the honor to invite me to the dedication of your beautiful chapel last Sunday. I have no special theme of discourse, yet I must congratulate you upon the remarkable success attending the completion of your church. As I think of this, I am led to consider the remarkable changes that have taken place in the political world within a few years. The first time I came here as your pastor, I did so in contravention of the law of the State, yet in obedience to the command of my Lord and Master, who said, Go ye and preach the Gospel. By this I subjected myself to arrest, fine and imprisonment, and liability to be sold into slavery. But God preserved me through the efforts of kind friends, who stood by me. Still, I preached with fear and trembling, not knowing what would result. But all this is changed now. We have been transformed from mere things to men and women. Aye, I can now address you as fellow-citizens, for God has so managed the affairs of men as to bring about this condition. You will remember that the wisest heads in the nation had tried to devise plans to get rid of slavery, but when they failed, God secured its abolition in His own way. To Him are you indebted, and to the men used as instruments.

The speaker then gave some reminiscences relating to the disabilities of colored men in the past, and then proceeded: Little did I dream that, at this day, after freedom's victories had been won, and so many battles had been fought, we would have to engage in new conflicts with those who would try to wrest from us the fruits of the past, the Government from the hands of the conquerors of its enemies. But an element has suddenly arisen to effect through combinations a change. The present Administration needs no defense, but I deem certain advice necessary for you. Guard against every movement calculated to remove the control of the Government from the hands of those to whom God had given it. To change the Government now, and place it in the hands of Horace Greeley is too great a risk to assume, and for one I cannot assent to it.

The speaker then gave instances of protection afforded to the colored people of Indiana by the Republicans through the Legislature. He also reviewed Congressional action since the Republican Party got into power, and asked if there could be any difficulty in answering the question as to supporting the same party now. They charge corruption upon the present Administration, but Gen. Grant's deeds have been thoroughly scrutinized, and there is no smell of fire upon his garments. Can any man who has not lost his wits suppose for a moment that any movement out of the Republican Party will not lead him into the Democratic Party? Look at the nomination of Greeley. It was not made by true Republicans, but by the Democrats. It was their nomination, aided by a few renegade Republicans. But there are some Democrats who, true to their honesty of heart and their party principles, cannot vote for Greeley. We cannot trust him, for he is so changeable. I can adopt the language of Fred. Douglass and say when I vote for Mr. Greeley I want to know what Greeley I am voting for. Greeley, of course, was friendly to us, and worked for us, but now, after having done so much, he has deserted us. He has called all Democrats thieves, yet today he is with them and is trying to get them into power. When he was our friend we loved and respected him, but now that he is with our enemies we cannot follow him. He is a backslider and must repent before we can receive him back into the fold. We loved Mr. Sumner and honored him for his great services to us. I had the honor of delivering an address to him, not long ago, but cannot do so now. He hates Gen. Grant with a fierce, vengeful hate, so bitterly that to gratify his personal feelings he would sacrifice the entire colored race, and throw them back into the hands of their enemies. When Charles Sumner changes from the Sumner of the past, he must understand most thoroughly that the colored people will not follow him, for he is now supporting the Democracy. During the Kuklux investigation in Congress, a minority report was presented, in which colored suffrage was termed a monstrosity, and the boast was made, that when once more in power the Democracy would crush it. Now, can we desert our friends and give the Government to these men? Liberal Republicans tell us that they will do better for us than the Administration! But they have fallen from grace, and have as yet shown no repentance. We want the fruits of repentance before we can trust them. Now shall we go begging to the men who refused us crumbs, when others have offered us half a loaf? The Liberals tell us to destroy the party and to ask them for the crumbs. On what grounds can we expect to get the crumbs? They ask us to forget the past, and shake hands over the chasm. That past must be very bad which demands of us forgetfulness. But we have no account of their conviction of sin and conversion. There can be no conversion without conviction. Heretofore the black man has been subjected to persecution, hatred and abuse. His enemies wanted to drive him out of the country, but now they cluster around him as if he was the sweetest of companions. They have turned their backs on the past, but they have not repented. If they wish us for friends, they must come to our church, we cannot go into theirs. The speaker then showed what the condition of the finances of the country would be if Greeley were to be elected. He said, also, that every colored man voting for Greeley would vote himself into slavery again. Democrats have asserted they would make null and void all past legislation elevating the negro. In reply to the assertion that Grant is not a friend of the colored man, the speaker gave instances to the contrary, and closed by inviting all before him to "sail in," and at the ballot-box sweep away every opposing force now seeking to destroy the Republican Party.

John H. Morris, Esq., of Leavenworth, Kansas, then followed in a speech advocating the necessity of every colored man's voting for Grant.

After the speeches, the audience adjourned to the tables, and enjoyed themselves to a late hour. The whole affair was a success, and reflected honor on all concerned.

Senator Sumner in 1868.

On the 29th of October, 1868, Senator Sumner delivered an address at the City Hall, Cambridge, Mass., from which we extract the following passage to show how far purely personal dislikes have gone in influencing his course in the present canvass:

"I come directly to the issues of the canvass. Others have presented them so fully that there is less need of any minute exposition on my part, even if the herald of triumph did not announce the certain result. But you will bear with me while I state briefly what is to be decided. This may be seen in general or in detail. Speaking generally, you are to decide on the means for the final suppression of the rebellion, and the establishment of security for the future. Shall the rebellion which you have subdued on the bloody field, be permitted to assert its power again? Or shall it be trampled out so that its infamous pretensions shall disappear forever? These general questions involve the whole issue. If you sympathize with the rebellion, or decline to take security against its recurrence, then vote for Seymour and Blair. I need not add that if you are in earnest against the rebellion, and seek safeguards for the Republic, then vote for Grant and Colfax. The case is too plain for argument. It may be put more precisely still. Shall the men who saved the Republic continue to rule it, or shall it be handed over to rebels and their allies? Such is the simple issue, stripped of all hypocritical guise. The plausible terms now employed to rehabilitate the rebellion are unmasked by the witty touch of Hudibras, whose words are as pointed now as under Charles II:

"'What's liberty of conscience.
I'th' natural and genuine sense?
'Tis to restore with more security
Rebellion to its ancient purity.'"

"On the one side are loyal multitudes and the generous freedmen, who bared themselves to danger as our allies, with Grant still at their head; and on the other are rebels, under the name of the Democratic Party, with Seymour at their head, all dripping with blood from innumerable fields of slaughter, where loyal men gasped away life from Fort Pillow, from Andersonville, from pirates' decks, hurrying to govern the Republic in the name of the Lost Cause."

By substituting the names of Greeley and Brown for Seymour and Blair, and Wilson for Colfax, the foregoing statement might now be made with as much truth as in 1868. The only difference is that the Democrats are fighting to obtain control of the Government with a traitor from the Republican Party at their head, instead of with one of their own number.

"Greeley as a Masquerader."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, under the above heading, says Horace Greeley, at the head of the Democratic Party, standing on a free-trade platform, in favor of State rights, and still trying to be no less a Republican than he always was, reminds us of that unfortunate invalid who was nursed into partial convalescence by Mistress Sairy Gamp, and who, upon being dressed for the first time after his recovery, had every button wrenched into a wrong button-hole, and the order of his boots reversed. "I don't think it's right," said the invalid; "I feel as if I was in somebody else's clothes. I'm all on one side, and you've made one of my legs shorter than the other. There's a bottle in my pocket, too. What do you make me sit upon a bottle for?"

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

West Point and Vicinity—The Outlook—Influence of the Times.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROXBURY, Delaware County,
Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

From West Point to this place the whole country seems to be given up to city families, who are rusticating within the shadow of the Catskill Mountains. Cornwall, that lies under the shadow of West Point, holds the first installment from West Point. There is scarcely a farm-house from Cornwall to Roxbury that is not crowded with city boarders. Willis found Cornwall a little village, and wrote it up into a fashionable watering-place. When he died Mrs. Willis tried to preserve Idlewild. She kept boarders, kept school and rented the place, but all in vain. She was glad to accept $20,000 for the estate. The present owner of Idlewild gave $70,000 for it, and thought it cheap at that.

THE OUTLOOK.

The ride from Kingston to Roxbury, over the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Road, is of matchless beauty. The road follows the Delaware River through the Catskill Mountains. The Mount Cenis Railroad does not present so magnificent a view. The grade at Big Indian and Pine Hills is over 150 feet to a mile. The curves are so sharp and numerous, that they keep the engine constantly in sight. Some of the bends are in the exact form of an ox-bow. From the lofty peaks of the mountains men and cattle in the pastures look like pigmies. To see grand scenery people need not cross the ocean nor the Alps. They can reach views that equal the Alpine region by a few hours ride from the City.

JAY GOULD AT HOME.

Roxbury is the boyhood home of Jay Gould. He was born on a farm near the village and brought up in a small cottage near the centre of the town, now occupied by the village doctor. He had a common-school education, and Squire Burhans gave Jay his first lessons in engineering and loaned him the instruments that laid the foundation of his success. Gould was very smart as a boy, and took to surveying quite early in order to earn something for himself. He was very ready with his pen, wrote a history of Delaware County, and drew a very creditable map, which is hung up in the stores of the place, with the name of the surveyor prominently upon it. A small white store still stands in the village where Gould began his career as the keeper of a country store. He was too smart for his business, and too restless for the old-fogy style of doing things, and he broke away and went to Prattville. Zadoc Pratt was then in the heighth of his success, a great tanner, a good business man, but one of the vainest men in the land. Gould shoved his surveying tools before him in a wheelbarrow that he carried from point to point. He asked Pratt to give him work. "What would you like to do?" said Pratt. Gould took his measure in a minute, and replied: "I would rather be a tanner than anything else in the world." "Then," said Pratt, "I have a tannery in Pennsylvania that I want to have taken care of. When can you go?" "I am ready to go this minute," said Gould. "But you have no clothes," was the reply. "I don't want any, except a shirt, and you will lend me one, I suppose." In less than a year Gould owned the tannery, and enjoyed a smart lawsuit with Pratt, which he won.

INFLUENCE OF THE TIMES.

It is interesting to watch the power of the TIMES among the masses. Men who take the *Tribune* and swear by the *Herald* have no confidence in the political integrity of either. At all the watering-places the TIMES is snatched up, even by the Greeley men, for they do not feel sure about the situation till your journal is read. When the Democrats were making such a hullabaloo over the great victory in North Carolina, the course of the TIMES was closely watched, and shrewd men shook their heads at the noisy fellows, and said: "When the TIMES gives it up it will be time to shout." Greeley men are scarce in this region. On the cars, among the mountains, at the hotel and on the road, the cry is, "Grant! Grant!" At one of the watering-places the landlord was a noisy Democrat, a Frenchman, and during the war a sympathizer with the rebellion. He was so offensive that the boarders chose a committee to inform their host that they contracted with him for meals, and not for politics; that, being Grant men and Grant women, his tirades were offensive and must be stopped, or the company would leave. The landlord subsided.

THINGS AT WEST POINT.

West Point is to be tunneled. The railroad on the west side of the river is to run under this great fortress. The Government would allow no ground to be taken, and nothing remains but to build a highway through the rock under the Point. The work has commenced, and it will take years to complete it. The whole capital is furnished by Englishmen, who are represented by Mr. Courtney, the present owner of Idlewild.

The officers at West Point do not like the new bill of dress. They object to the evident attempt to break down the distinction of rank that runs through the new order. If rank is to be maintained they contend that it should be easily known. The new order allows the Lieutenant to wear a double-breasted coat, now the mark of a Captain, additional rows of buttons being the only designation. It is proposed to reorganize the course of instruction at West Point. Among other changes it is suggested that the Chaplain shall cease to be a Professor, and confine himself entirely to his religious duties. He is now Professor of Civil Law and of Ethics. It is said that if a student makes himself familiar with the Chaplain, he will be accused of attempting to curry favor with the Professor. Gen. Ruger, commandant of the post, is beautifying West Point and adding constantly to its attractions. The unsightly rookeries are to come down, old and dilapidated buildings to be removed, and even the offensive old "Camptown" is to be renovated. The cadets are now in camp. They spend two months roughing it under the canvas. They have no beds or mattresses, or luxuries that they would not have in war. Blankets are allowed, but the cadets sleep on the bare boards, and are subject to the severest discipline of camp life. The Point is crowded with fashionable visitors. The hotels are full, and, as the Government will not allow them to be enlarged, they are often uncomfortably jammed. Both of the hotels are now run by the Cozzens. Roe has made his fortune and retired. If accommodations could be secured, the company at the Point would be doubled in a day. H.

NARRAGANSET.

The Beauties of Narragansett Pier—Nature at the Sea Coast.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NARRAGANSET PIER,
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

In these days of the ornamental and artificial, it is decidedly refreshing to stumble occasionally upon simplicity, which rather scarce article is to be found in all its attractiveness at Narraganset, where really there is nothing but the ocean, rocks, fresh air, and spiders. During the month of July these beauties of nature were the only enjoyable things, so the few young folks that had come here "too soon" were quite surfeited with the monotony of the place; but with August came the follies and pleasures of city life, and hops, Germans, tableaus, theatricals, and like entertainments follow each other in quick succession; so every one is suited. For the young there is dancing and flirting; for the staid, fresh air and spiders; for all, the sea and the rocks.

The bathing is absolutely perfect, entirely safe, a moderate surf, and the water neither too hot nor too cold. The bathers present the same unique and fascinating appearance that they do elsewhere under similar circumstances, perhaps rather more so, for here there exists a disregard to the becoming that is astonishing in its results; it is difficult to reconcile the drenched forlornity that at mid-day emerges from the uncompromising sea, with the recollection of the belle of the previous night, who, radiant in glitter and gauze, whirled around in the German, or talked dangerous nonsense on the piazza; the old chrysalis and butterfly over again, a tame and worn comparison, but so suitable that for want of a better it must do duty this once more.

The rocks are beyond description, and it requires absolute study to in the least comprehend their grandeur. The sea dashes over them in its cruel, greedy way, or creeps up to their very base in its crawling, deceitful manner, looking so treacherous the while, that one wonders shudderingly what was the last misery wrought by its hungry waves; and so the beautiful is wondrously mingled with the awful.

While the papers have brought us accounts of the extreme heat of other regions, we have been luxuriating in pleasant days and almost cold nights, until we can no longer be sympathetic with those who are struggling through the heated term, because it is impossible to realize their sufferings while we are so delightfully comfortable. Here, too, are no flies, no mosquitoes, no insects of any kind, except spiders; of these there are countless thousands, but since it has been announced by unquestionable authority that they do not devour humanity, they are decidedly welcome and respected additions to society, for doubtless it is because of their avidity that all other bugs are strangers in the land. Like omnibuses, the hotels have still room for more, although to a casual observer they appear full, so any one desiring rest, refreshment, and thorough independence of action can secure them one and all by a visit to this truly comfortable place. ORIAPA.

THE BRAVES.

A Talk With the Indian Chiefs.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited the Indian Chiefs at the Grand Central Hotel, where they occupy about fifteen rooms, in charge of Major D. R. Risley, Government agent, and Mr. Chas. E. Guern, interpreter, who is assisted by Messrs. Todd Randall and Jule E. Coffey. Passing up Broadway toward evening, an immense crowd was observed on the sidewalk opposite the hotel endeavoring in vain to catch a glimpse of the Indians. The reporter pressed through the throng and up the stairway of the hotel to the corridors on the fourth floor, where the red men were lounging about and promenading with their blankets wrapped round them and large fans in their tawny hands, which they plied with a vigor that only increased the intense heat from which they suffered. Quite a large number of ladies, gentlemen and children loitered in the halls, some of them shaking hands with the chiefs and expressing by their looks the kindly feeling they entertained for the children of the Western wilds. Yellow Hair, one of the "braves," seemed quite curious to know what paper the reporter represented, and when Mr. Guern told him it was the TIMES he wanted the politics of the paper explained also, and when Mr. Guern told him it wanted Grant to be made President again, Yellow Hair gave unmistakable signs of approval and satisfaction. While in Washington Spotted Tail was so well pleased with the kindness of the President that he yesterday said he only wished the Indians had the privilege of voting so that they might show their appreciation of the President's policy by casting their votes for him in the coming election. Many of the "braves" also expressed their desire to see Grant fill the position he now holds another term. They also anxiously ask for teachers to instruct their children in reading, writing, and other useful and industrious pursuits, and it is hoped that the movement inaugurated in this direction in the "little church around the corner" may be carried to a successful issue. During the interview a lady reporter sat taking notes, and the astonishment of the chiefs when told that she wrote for the papers can better be imagined than described. The lady had on a dress with flowing sleeves, and a tightly-fitting under-sleeve of white linen, which one of the "braves" insisted on examining, and, pushing up the dress-sleeve, he found the white sleeve held by an elastic band, which he caught with his finger and snapped back and forth, evidently quite delighted with his discovery. Another lady held a parasol in her hand, and to the inquiry, "How?" she opened it, when the brave took it, and, holding it over his head, repeated, "Hot—hot," returning it with much reluctance to the owner, who closed it, when he again took possession of it, and, dandling it on his knee, exclaimed, "Papoose—sleep—hot," and with a significant gesture described the distance, plainly indicating also that the parasol would be a very agreeable trophy to carry back with him; and his appeal proved irresistible, for the lady gave it to him smiling, when he thanked her in pantomime, and further signified that he had two squaws and ten papooses, while his ideas of matrimonial happiness were so firmly fixed that he could not realize a white brave having only one wife. In one of the rooms, seated on the floor, were Two Strike and his wife, and Mrs. Spotted Tail, while Spotted Tail, seated in a chair, calmly looked on the endeavors of his companions who were evidently essaying a new field of labor, Two Strike being engaged in drawing, with red, blue and black pencils, himself in various attitudes on horseback, and killing Pawnees. Considering the untutored hand of the artist, the effort was highly successful, and gave decided pleasure to the Chief. Mrs. Spotted Tail had some very pretty calico of chaste Dolly Varden pattern, which she was trying to fashion into a garment of that unique design, while Mrs. Two Strike sat by watching every movement with great interest, but when one of the lady visitors sat down and showed them how to sew up the seam, thread the needle and begin again, they seemed as pleased as children with a new toy. Mr. Guern assured the reporter that these Indians have always kept faith with the Government, and says that all they want is for the Government to help and protect them, and they will abide by the rules laid down for them. Mr. Genrn's parting request was that the paper that has done so much to support Republican institutions should also urge upon the public the necessity of sending teachers among these Indians, as he feels assured they will be enabled to advance more rapidly in civilization if they receive the benefit of school training for their children.

The entire party will leave today, by the Erie Railway, for their homes in the West.

Music at Central Park.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park today commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Introductory."
2. Overture, "Der Freyschutz"..........Von Weber
3. Waltz, "Geraldine"..........Godfrey
4. Picolo Polka..........De Carlo

PART II.

5. Fest March from "Der Tannhauser"...Wagner
6. Galop, "Sleigh Bells"..........Kuhner
7. Selection, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn
8. Cornet Polka, "Excelsior"..........Terwin

PART III.

9. Overture, "Allesandro Stradella"..........Flotow
10. Waltz, "Imortellan"..........Gungl
11. { A sonnet, "Dell of the Wildwood" / B capricio, "Great Maple-tree" } ....Dodworth
12. Quadrille, "Festival"..........Faust
Finale, "Home Thoughts"..........Dodworth

There will likewise be musical entertainments on Tuesday at Battery Park, on Wednesday at Mount Morris-square, and on Friday at Tompkins-square.

Business in the General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, befor Judge Bedford, Thomas Hamilton, John Handy and John Balfe, were convicted of robbery in the first degree. Hamilton and Handy were sentenced to twelve and a half years and seven years, respectively, to State Prison, while Balfe, who is a mere boy, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. William Gahan and Fred Hardy entered pleas of guilty, the one to grand larceny and the other to burglary in the third degree. Gahan was sent for five and Hardy for two and a half years to the State Prison.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.

Thomas Dunn, aged about sixty years, said to be a well-known swindler, was arrested, yesterday, in New-York, on a charge of obtaining a horse and wagon, worth about $800, from Mr. John H. Baker, of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn. He represented that he owned a valuable farm in Columbia County. Dunn is charged with a dozen other swindling operations, chiefly in horse-flesh. Among his victims are P. M. Delaney, of No. 360 Park-street, Brooklyn, whom he defrauded of three horses valued at $500; R. J. Story, of Fulton-street, horse worth $500; Scranton & Co., Atlantic-street, horses and wagon, $850; Geo. G. Moore, Nos. 376 and 378 Broadway, New-York, a top buggy; Marshall, Dean & Co., No. 295 Water-street, goods worth $533, and Samuel White, of Rahway, N. J., $50. Dunn was taken to Brooklyn and held for trial.

Outrage by Eight-Hour Men.

A fight occurred on Thursday evening between a number of workmen employed in the shop No. 304 West Fifty-fourth-street, owned by Moore & Co., carpenters, and a number of eight-hour men. Conrad Meir was so severely injured that he is confined to bed. Joseph Reid, Joseph Lynch and Thomas Hackett, eight-hour men, were arrested and were held in $1,000 each in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for assault upon Moore & Co.'s men.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 9.

By Judge Barrett.

Bass et al. *vs.* Voscelius; motion denied with $10 costs.

Kendall *vs.* Beekman; motion denied with $10 costs.

Williams *vs.* Williams; the papers on which order of reference was granted must be handed up.

Reeves *vs.* Thompson; motion denied with $10 costs.

Pool *vs.* Stevens; motion granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Harrison *vs.* Harrison; temporary alimony at $10 per week, pending the action, and $50 counsel fee.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$650	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.116½	7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union....	72½	1900	N. Y. C. and Hud.	96⅛
1500	do........s3.	72½	200	do........	96⅝
100	do........	72½	500	do......s60.	96
100	do.......b3.	72½	200	do........	96⅛
200	do........	72⅝	100	do........	96⅛
1400	do........	72⅝	100	do........c.	96⅛
1200	do........	72⅝	1200	Erie Railroad....	48
500	Ohio and Miss....	43⅝	100	do........	48⅛
200	do......s3.	43½	1000	do........	48
500	do........	43⅝	300	do........c.	48
100	Pacific Mail.....c.	74⅛	100	do........	48
1100	do........	74⅛	1800	do........	47⅞
300	do........	74⅜	500	do......s60.	46⅞
100	do......s3.	74⅜	200	do......s3.	47⅞
500	Union Pacific.s60.	35⅛	500	do........	47⅞
400	do.......c.	35⅜	200	do........	48
1500	do........	35⅛	600	do........	48⅛
100	do......b3.	35⅛	1500	Rock Island...s3.	110⅜
100	do........	35⅛	100	do........	110⅛
600	do........	35⅛	100	Lake Shore........	89⅛
200	do........	35⅛	600	do........	89⅛
400	do......b3.	35⅛	200	do......b3.	89⅛
100	do........	35⅛	600	do.......c.	89⅛
700	North-western.s3.	73½	200	do........	89⅛
500	do......b3.	73⅝	100	do......b3.	89⅛
500	do........	73⅝	100	C., C. and I. C..s3.	34¼
300	do......s3.	73⅛	100	do........c.	34¼
500	do......s60.	73½	100	do......b3.	34¾
700	do........	73⅝	200	do........	34⅜
			100	do........c.	34⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	S. C. 6s, n. J.&J.	29½	100	Panama Railroad.	124
20,000	Tenn. 6s, o..b. c.	74⅛	100	do..bet. call.	124
9,000	N. Y St. B. L. C.	107⅛	85	N. Y. C. & H......	96⅝
3,000	Br'klyn 6s. W. L.	95	600	do..bet. call.	96⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	95	100	do.......b3.	96⅛
4,000	Mich. So. 2d....	99½	1000	do........	96⅜
1,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	88¾	200	do......s3.	96⅜
10,000	do......s60.	88⅜	2100	do........	96¼
12,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	86½	100	do......s3.	96⅛
2,000	Alt.&T. H. 2d Pf.	92	50	L. S. & Mich. So..	89½
1,000	Cle.&Tol. S. F. B.	101	100	do....b. c..c.	89⅜
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	94	800	do........	89⅜
9,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	90	100	do......s3.	89⅛
7,000	Mil. & St P. 1st.	92½	200	do........	89⅜
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	42⅝	300	do........	89⅛
1,000	Cedar F.&M. 1st.	83¾	100	do......b3.	89⅝
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	86¼	500	do........	89½
20	Ger. Am. B'k..b3.	104	200	Erie Railroad. b. c.	48⅛
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	72⅝	1500	do........	48⅛
400	do........	72¾	100	do......s3.	48⅛
200	do........	72⅝	200	do......s3.	48
100	do.......c.	72⅝	100	do........	48
2900	do........	72⅜	2500	do........	47⅞
100	do......b3.	72½	500	do........	47⅞
100	do........	72⅝	2000	do........	47⅝
500	do........	72⅜	100	do........	47¾
100	do......b3.	72⅜	100	do......b3.	47⅞
1000	do........	72⅜	600	Union Pacific. b. c.	35⅝
100	do........	72¼	200	do......s3.	35⅛
100	do........	72⅛	200	do........	35⅛
200	do......s3.	72	600	do........	35⅛
500	do........	71⅞	1900	do........	35¼
1500	do........	71⅞	300	do......s3.	35⅛
100	do........	72	500	do......s3.	35¼
100	Quicksilver Min..	42½	100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	73⅝
300	Mariposa Pref....	2½	1000	do.......c.	73½
100	do..bet. call.	2⅜	600	do........	73⅝
100	Consol. Coal..b. c.	43¼	800	do........	73¾
700	do........	43	700	do........	73⅜
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	88	1400	do........	73⅜
24	Marri'ta & C. 2d Pf.	12	200	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	110⅜
100	Pacific Mail.......	74⅜	400	do........	110⅛
1700	do..bet. call.	74⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul R.	54⅝
100	do.......c.	74⅜	100	do..bet. call.	54⅝
200	do........	74⅛	300	do........	54½
1100	do........	74⅛	100	Mil.&St.P.Pf. b c.	79⅝
2000	do........	74	74	Del., Lack. & W..	104
1500	do........	73⅞	50	Chic., Bur. & Q...	132⅛
2500	do........	73¾	20	Rome & Watert'n.	95
900	do........	73⅞	10	Mor. & Essex..b3.	93
100	do........	73⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. R....	37½
1300	do........	73⅝	300	Miss. Kan. & Tex.	41
100	do.......c.	73⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c. b3	43¼
1000	do........	73½	100	do........	43½
1700	do........	73⅜	200	do......s3.	43⅝
1200	do......s3.	73⅞	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	34⅞
100	Erie R. Pref......	71½	100	do........	34⅜
100	do........	70½	100	do........	34⅛
100	N. J. Central..b3.	107½	100	do......s3.	34⅛
34	do........	107⅜	300	do........	34⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.115½	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116⅛	6,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81.112⅝
700	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅜		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	West. Union.....	72	200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	96¼
600	do........	71⅞	200	do........	96⅜
200	do........	72	500	do........	96⅜
100	do......b3.	72¼	300	Union Pacific..s3.	35⅛
400	do........	72⅛	600	do........	35⅛
200	do........	72¼	800	do........	35
200	Lake Shore.......	89⅜	200	do........	35⅛
200	do........	89⅜	100	do........	35⅛
100	do.......c.	89⅜	400	do......b3.	35⅛
200	do......b3.	89½	200	do........	35⅛
400	do........	89½	200	do........	35⅛
400	Pacific Mail.......	73⅜	400	Erie Railway..b3.	47⅞
100	do........	73⅛	300	do........	47⅞
100	do........	73⅜	200	St. Paul Pref.....	79⅝
200	do........	73⅜	100	do........	79⅜
100	do......s3.	73⅜	100	do........	79⅜
100	do........	73⅜	100	do........	79⅜
900	do........	73⅜	100	do........	79⅝
300	do........	73⅜	1000	Ohio & Miss...s3.	43⅜
800	do........	73⅜	200	do........	43⅛
100	do........	74	500	do......b3.	43⅛
100	do......s3.	74	100	do........	43⅛
100	do........	73⅜	500	Rock Island.......	110⅜
400	do........	73⅜	200	do........	110⅛
1500	North-western.....	73⅜	500	do........	110⅜
100	do......s3.	73⅛	100	C., C. & I. C......	34⅛
1500	do........	73⅛	100	do........	34⅛
300	do........	73⅛	500	do........	34⅛
200	do........	73⅛	300	do......b3.	34⅛
300	do........	73⅛	100	do........	34⅛
200	do........	73⅜	100	do........	34⅛
1100	do........	73⅜	100	do......b3.	34⅛
100	do......b3.	73⅛	100	do........	34⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	N.Y.St.6s, B. L.	107⅛	100	Quicksilver Pref.	51⅛
5,000	S. Car. 6s, old...	55	100	N. Y. C. & H. R..	96⅜
20,000	Missouri St. 6s.	92¾	100	do..bet. call.	96⅜
20,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	74⅜	300	Erie R. Pref......	70
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	88⅛	200	do..b. c..b3.	70
1,000	do........	88⅛	100	do........	70
4,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. b3.	81	300	Harlem R.......b3.	116
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102	100	L. S. & M. So....	89½
20,000	C., C.&I. C. 1st, b3	93	300	Union Pac......b. c.	35⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	76	300	do........	35
300	West. Un. Tel....	72⅛	1000	do........	35⅛
700	do..bet. call.	72⅛	100	do......b3.	35⅛
100	do......b3.	72⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	73⅛
100	do........	72⅛	300	do........	73⅛
1000	do........	72	400	do........	73⅛
300	do........	72⅛	500	C.& N.W. Pf..b. c.	90
100	do........	72⅛	100	C., C., C. & Ind..	90½
100	do........	72⅛	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	110⅛
8	Am. Mer. U. Exp.	74⅛	100	do........	110⅛
500	do...b. c..b3.	73⅜	300	do......s3.	110⅛
600	Pacific Mail..b. c.	73⅜	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	54½
100	do......s3.	73⅜	100	M. & St. Pf..b. c.	79⅛
400	do........	73⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.....	75⅛
100	do......b3.	73⅜	600	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	43⅛
500	do........	73⅜	100	do........	43⅛
200	do........	74	20	Morris & Essex..	93
200	Erie Railway.b. c.	47⅛	20	do..bet. call.	92½
200	do......s3.	47⅛	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	34⅛
300	do........	48	500	do......s60.	34
100	do......s3.	48	300	do........	34⅛

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.—P. M.

The Cable reports a gain of 22,000,000 francs in the Specie item of the Bank of France—a result of the subscriptions to the French Five ⅌ Cent. Loan, which is reported to have advanced to 3½ premium. Beyond these facts, the day's dispatches yield nothing fresh, except a decline of 1 ⅌ cent. in Erie.

The price of Gold opened ⅛ higher, at 115⅝, settled to 115½, and closed offered at 115½, with 115 7-16 bid. Loans cost 2@5@3 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying.

The quotation for Exchange is steady at 108⅜@108⅝ for prime Sixty day Sterling, and 109⅜@109⅝ on demand.

The Public Funds were dull all day. The 1867s were 115½ bid at one time, but closed offered at that price. The entire list is steady.

In the Stock market there has been great irregularity, and the change at the close of business is a further decline averaging about ½ ⅌ cent., except in a few stocks. New-York Central closes steady, Lake Shore ⅜ higher than yesterday, Rock Island ½, and Erie about ½ higher. St. Paul also advanced ½, and the Preferred Stock was in good request at 79½@79¾, a reduction of ½ ⅌ cent. The rest were from ½@1 ⅌ cent. lower, and Erie Preferred, 1½ lower. Money was very easy at 3 ⅌ cent., and even lower in the afternoon; stocks lent at 3 and 2 ⅌ cent., North-western even at 1 ⅌ cent., and Erie commanded 1-64 ⅌ cent. for the day's use. But the pull of the market was downward, and at every rally the sales overbalanced it. The range of prices was as follows: Western Union, 72⅝@71⅞@72⅜@72; Lake Shore, 89⅛@89½; New-York Central, 96⅛@96⅜@96⅜; Union Pacific, 35⅝@35@35⅛@34⅞; North-western, 73⅛@73⅝@73⅛@73⅝@73⅛; Ohio, 43½@43⅝@43⅝; Erie, 48⅛@47⅞@48⅛@48⅛, and C., C. and I. C., 35⅛@35@35⅛@34⅞. Rock Island rose from 110⅛ to 110⅞, closing at 110⅞. St. Paul was 54⅞, against 54⅛ yesterday, and B., H. and Erie a shade lower, at 7⅞. Several sales of North-west Preferred were made at 90, and Canton sold once or twice at 95. Erie Preferred broke to 70, against 71½ yesterday, and the price seemed to attract buyers this afternoon.

Among the investments, Harlem sold 1 ⅌ cent. lower, at 116; C., C., C. and I. was 90½, sale and bid; New-Jersey Central sold at 107½, with stock still offering; Panama brought 124, and Morris and Essex sold at 92½. This class was very fairly steady.

In State Bonds, New Tennessees fell ⅛, to 74½; Missouris declined ⅛, to 93⅞, and South Carolinas, at any rate in the morning, were rather firmer, with 55 paid and bid for the old issue. The rest of the list was dull and about steady. Central Pacific Bonds were steady at 102 bid, and Union Pacific Gold Sixes a quarter easier, selling at 88⅛@88⅜.

To account for the renewed disposition to sell stocks today, at each recovery, is out of the question. Long stock has certainly been sold, but the bulk of the sales appears to be for the short interest, and that side of the market is encouraged by the evident determination shown in the usual quarters, to put up Gold. And, if this last can be effected, it must be by main force, for there is little or nothing else to favor it.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Thursday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s..........	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	116⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	115⅞	115⅛
American Gold..........	115⅞	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days.....	108⅜	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island....	110⅜	110⅞
North-western Common......	73⅜	73⅛
Pacific Mail..........	74⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Preferred..........	79⅞	79⅛
St. Paul Common..........	54⅛	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi..........	43⅜	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph...	72⅞	72
Erie..........	48⅛	48⅛
Union Pacific..........	35⅝	34⅛
Lake Shore..........	89⅛	89⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central...	34⅞	34⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	41	41

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was weak.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1872.

Gold receipts..........	$939,475 06
Gold payments..........	2,180,309 16
Gold balance..........	45,424,950 00
Currency receipts..........	2,657,823 74
Currency payments..........	1,488,029 62
Currency balance..........	7,611,900 70
Customs..........	995,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67....	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....	118⅛	5-20 coup., '67....	115¾
5-20 coup., '62....	116⅜	5-20 reg., '68....	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64....	116⅜	5-20 coup., '68....	115⅝
5-20 reg., '65....	116⅜	10-40 reg....	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65....	116⅜	10-40 coup....	112⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....	115⅛	5s, coup., '81....	112⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	115⅛	6s Currency....	113¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..........	134	People's..........	140
Manhattan..........	147½	Market..........	125
Merchants'..........	117	Nassau..........	107
City..........	255	Corn Exchange..........	125
Phenix..........	101	St. Nicholas..........	118
Gallatin National..........	118	Marine..........	165
Merchants' Exchange	95	Commonwealth..........	83
Leather Manuf's..........	175	Imp's and Traders'....	172
Seventh Ward..........	100	Park..........	152
State of New-York....	111	Manuf's and Mer'ts....	100
Commerce..........	118	N. Y. National Ex....	97
Mercantile..........	130	Fourth National..........	111
American Exchange.	115	Ninth National..........	110
Hanover..........	100	Oriental..........	170
Irving..........	124	German American....	103⅜
Metropolitan..........	135		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	98	..
City 6s, new..........	..	101¼
Camden and Amboy..........	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central..........	58¼	58⅜
Reading..........	115⅝	116
Lehigh Valley..........	59¼	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred..........	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie..........	26¾	27
Northern Central..........	39¼	..
Lehigh Navigation..........	42¼	42½
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	93	93⅜

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,748,433; amount marketed, $4,744,180.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of road also entitles the Company to ten million four hundred thousand acres of land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley, on the Pacific coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its traffic and franchise, and on the entire land grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths, gold, equivalent to about eight and a quarter per cent. currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States Five-twenties and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST
For sale by
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.,
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY First Mortgage Bonds, interest 8 per cent., free of tax, for sale by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,

Who will furnish full particulars upon application.

Mortgage only $18,000 per mile upon road fully equipped.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Eggs, bbls..........	742	Lard, kegs..........	21
Flour, bbls..........	4,966	Butter, pks..........	2,760
Corn-meal, bbls..........	100	Cheese, pks..........	5,768
Wheat, bushels..........	7,800	Tallow, pks..........	50
Corn, bushels..........	80,910	Stearine, pks..........	42
Oats, bushels..........	35,008	Tea, half-chests..........	2,658
Malt, bushels..........	550	Starch, pks..........	2,460
Hides, No..........	124	Tow, bales..........	43
Leather, sides..........	4,199	Tobacco, hhds..........	12
Spirits Turp., bbls...	1,471	Tobacco, bxs. & cs..	59
Resin, bbls..........	1,783	Whisky, bbls..........	52
Cut-meats, pks..........	174	Wool, bales..........	229
Lard, tcs..........	441		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark Natal, for London—3,105 bags Azotine.

By the bark Nuova Guisepina, for Cork and orders—29,773 bushels Corn.

By the brig Mohawk, for Hamburg—2,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 250 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig Robert Dillon, for Cadiz—96,840 Staves, 100 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig Albona, for Alexandria—7,920 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Sunshine, for Lubec—109 bbls. Resin, 2,902 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Max, for Stockholm—1,585 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Washington, for Havre—15 hhds. Tobacco, 16 bbls. Jewelers' Sweeps, 23 cases Sewing-machines, 800 tcs. Lard, 8 cases Cartridges, 25 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 35 bbls. Potash, 100 bbls. Fish-oil, 1 case Furs, 17 cases Paper, 34 boxes Bellies, 33 boxes Bark, 733 boxes Bacon, 2 cases Oil-paintings, 2 bales Silk, 28 pks. Machinery, 32 cases Tacks, 100 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Perseveranza, for Constantinople—1,705 bbls. Resin, 2,440 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 173 cases Drugs, 300 cases Shells, 720 cases Guns, 36 cases Cotton-gins.

By the bark Industrie, for Stettin—2,379 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Wonder, for Oporto—1,200 Staves, 100 bbls. Flour, 8,620 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Nora, for Bahia—250 kegs Lard, 13 cases Drills, 1,100 cases Petroleum.

By the schooner D. W. Saunders, for Port-au-Petre—50 bbls. Beef, 40 bbls. Pork, 40 cases Lard, 5 tcs. Ham, 5 tcs. Shoulders, 800 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn, 100 bags Oats, 30 bbls. Corn-meal, 30 cases Biscuit, 55 pks. Beans, 500 Shooks, 5 cases Bacon.

By the brig J. W. Beard, for Amsterdam—2,663 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig N. Stowers, for St. Johns, P. R.—95 bbls. Pork, 100 cases Refined Petroleum, 75 boxes Drugs, 25 bags Pepper, 500 bbls. Flour, 50 boxes Cheese, 10 tcs. Hams, 10 bbls. Beans, 275 boxes Candles, 37 boxes Tobacco, 200 boxes Herrings, 169 pks. Paper, 510 pks. Lard, 145 pks. Butter, 35 pks. Corn-meal, 15 bbls. Oats, 100 boxes Soap, 60 bbls. Bread, 100 kegs Crackers, 200 bags Rice, 8 boxes Bacon.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls nominally unchanged.

BRICKS—Have been steady and in fair request, with Common Pale quoted at $4 50@$5 50; North River Hard, $7 25@$9 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, as a rule, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@13¾c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 21c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do., $20@$20 50; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $3 75@$5 25 ⅌ ton, for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but unchanged in price with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.; Caracas, 16c.@16½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold in bond, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Trade has been quite tame today: sales, however, have been maintained as quoted in our last; sales, 278 bags Rio, by the Stockton, at 17½c., gold, and 524 bags Laguayra, by the Ventura, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and firm in price, on sales, for early delivery, since our last, of 1,775 bales, including 680 bales to spinners, 1,093 bales to shippers, and 2 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been less activity on the basis of previous quotations, with sales reported of 8,300 bales, (3,100 bales last evening, and 5,200 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 100 bales at 20½c., delivery to-morrow; September, 600 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅜c.; October, 600 bales at 19½c.; November, 200 bales at 19c.; December, 500 bales at 18¾c. And, today, for August, 100 bales at 20¾c., no notice before 20th, 100 bales at 20½c., short notice; September, 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 400 bales at 20½c.; 900 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,700 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19½c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 600 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18 11-16c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.40c.; September, 20.42c.; October, 19.43c.; November, 18.90c.; December, 18.62c.; January, 18⅞c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 195 bales, and during the week 1,168 bales, against 1,985 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,673,946 bales, against 3,946,786 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quantity not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling....	20⅜	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Middling..........	21⅜	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling...	23⅜	23⅞	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—Have been depressed and easier in price, on a restricted business, within the range of from 19c.@23c. for inferior to choice marks, the main inquiry having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 20c.@21c.; Western at from 19c.@20c., and Jersey at 21c.@23c.

FISH—There has been a very moderate movement reported in the leading kinds since our last at about former rates, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$3 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9 50@$16; No. 2 do., $7@$9; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7. ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@20c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., on a much lighter offering of most grades, holders anticipating a further improvement. Sales have been made since our last of 14,200 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 80@$7 40; very good to fancy at $7 40@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 80@$7 30; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7@$7 50, ⅌ bbl.; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour continues in fair request at advancing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls. at $6 10@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Of California Flour, 200 bbls. choice sold at $8 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4@$5 05 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal has been moderately active at from $3 35@$3 85 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, sales, 625 bbls.

FRUIT—Raisins have been moderately sought after at about steady rates; sales, 1,000 boxes Layer at $2 20, and 1,500 boxes loose Muscatel on private terms. Brazil-nuts have been in more demand, closing with 11c. asked; sales, 5,000 bags on private terms. Dates have been purchased to the extent of 3,500 frails on private terms, with holders now claiming 5½c. Sardines have been in moderate request, with sales reported of 200 cases on private terms. Other kinds quiet. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 20 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, 10½c.; Currants, 6½c.; Almonds, 16c.@30c.; Figs, 10c.@12c., ⅌ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ⅌ case; Sardines, 20½c.@21½c., currency, ⅌ quarter box.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Spring Wheat on the advanced basis of $1 65 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 62 for straight No. 2 Chicago do.; but holders have been claiming 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel more for prompt delivery, and have been unwilling to recede from asking rates, thus checking business, and no important dealings have been reported today. Equal to four boat-loads of fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring were reported sold, last evening, at $1 63@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Of Winter Wheat only small lots have been placed at $1 85@$1 90 for Red Canada and Western, and $1 95@$2 for White Western and State: offerings very light and holders insisting on prices much above the views of purchasers. For forward delivery there was but little inquiry, and for September the bids on Spring Wheat were represented as running 12c.@15c. a bushel under the nominal current rates for prompt deliveries....Corn has been in moderate supply and good demand for home use and shipment at a shade better prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels at 63½c.@64c. for fair ordinary to choice sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 63½c.@63¾c. for good samples, afloat; 64½c.@65c. for fancy do.; 61c.@63½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 64½c.@65c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 67c.@70c. for White Western, and 57½c.@60c. for damaged....Rye has been in light supply and wanted, with Western quoted at 74c. bid for prime samples, afloat....Barley and Barley-malt quiet at previous nominal quotations....Oats have been in moderate demand, and though opening somewhat stronger as to price, the later dealings indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 45½c.@46c., closing at 45½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44c. for do., in store; 44c.@46c. for do., from track; 48c.@52c. for inferior to prime White Western, from track and afloat, and 48c.@52c. for ordinary to prime White Western and State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally inactive since our last, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 16c.@16½c. The main business has been in Domestic Cloth, of which 4,000 rolls were sold, part at 16c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, chiefly for local use, and quoted strong. We quote from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1 10@$1 60; straw at from 70c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in moderate request at, however, less buoyant prices. Government bought 1,600 bales at $11 45, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bales at 2½c., gold, and 2⅝c., currency, and of Jute rejections 450 bales have been taken at 3½c., currency. Market otherwise quiet. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ⅌ ton; Manila, 11½c.@11¾c.; Sisal, 9c.@9½c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts at 2½c. ⅌ lb., currency.

HIDES—Have been in light request within the previous range, including Dry Hides: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.@26c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 25c.@26c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 23½c.@23c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@20½c.; Matamoras, 22@26 lbs., 20c.@19½c., as they run; Texas, 20@25 lbs., 18c.@21c.; Western, 21@26 lbs., 18c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency. Dry-salted Hides—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run: Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@45 lbs., 13½c.@13½c.; California, 40@50 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c., currency, selected. Upper-leather Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 23c.@27c., gold, selected. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold.

HOPS—In view of the scant offerings of desirable samples and the extreme prices claimed, business has been on a limited scale within our former range: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@38c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 55c.@75c.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair demand and quoted steady at $2 50 ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—The dealings in most kinds have been comparatively limited, but, with light arrivals, prices have varied little. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand, with Common quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—The market has been rather quiet, as a rule. Spruce, plenty and slow of sale at drooping rates. Other kinds quoted about as before. We quote: Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$35; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $69@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$18 50; Shingles, $3@$5 50.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active and on the advance, with sales reported of 500,000 lbs., at 33½c., closing at 33½c.@33¾c., cash, and 34½c.@34½c., deliverable the remainder of the year, closing at 34½c. for October to December deliveries....Pig-Iron has been firm but quiet, on restricted offerings of stock, with Glengarnock quoted at $55, and No. 1 American at $53@$55; sales, 100 tons Eglinton, from yard, at $52 50 ⅌ ton. There has been an active inquiry for Iron Rails, and sales have been reported of 4,000 tons American at equal to full market rates. Wrought Scrap Iron has been in fair request, and 500 tons have been sold, deliverable at Providence, at $55. Of Russian Sheet Iron, 100 packs changed hands on private terms....Lead and Spelter, dull at former figures....Of Regulus Antimony, 5 casks have been placed at 15½c. ⅌ lb....Pig Tin has been quiet, with 50 slabs Straits reported sold at 35c., gold. Tin plates have been freely dealt in at buoyant prices; sales, 2,000 boxes assorted Charcoal, 1,000 boxes Coke, and 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms; 200 boxes Charcoal Terne at $11 75@$12, gold, and 250 boxes, 14x20, at $12 50@$12 75, gold, ⅌ box. Zinc nominal.

MOLASSES—Neglected and nominal; offerings of stock fair, but buyers appear unwilling to operate at present.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active and firm, with sales reported of 2,100 bbls. common Black and Strained at $3 60@$3 75; 795 bbls. Pale at $4 37½@$5 25, and 300 bbls. Window-glass at $6 37½ ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar steady but inactive....Spirits Turpentine in good request and firmer, with sales reported of 350 bbls., early delivery, at 50½c.@51½c., and 200 bbls., seller August, at 50c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been quiet, with values, however, quoted essentially as before, in most instances. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 38@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached at $1 65@$1 68; Lard-oil, 68c.@76c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; do., Saponified, 52½c.@53½c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@81c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@47c., as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 42c.@48c.; Yellow, 55c.@57½c.; White, 65c.@70c. ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 7¾c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet in the local market on the basis of 12c. for Crude, in bulk, and 22½c. for Refined. At Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Refined, sold for early delivery, at 22½c. ⅌ gallon....Naphtha quiet at 14½c.@15c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more confident inquiry noted for Pork, for early delivery, particularly in a jobbing way, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $13 70@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $13 10@$13 12½ for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess; $15 75 for Clear, and $11 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been light with Western Mess, seller August, quoted nominally at $13 65@$13 75....City-dressed Hogs have been slow of sale since our last, at 6c.@6½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. Cut-meats continue in fair request, at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6c.@8c. for Shoulders; 16c.@17c. for Smoked Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Bellies ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 130 pks., within the range....Bacon, though less active, has been quoted firm, on restricted offerings of stock; sales, 435 boxes, at 7¾c. for Long Clear; 7½c. for Short Rib; 7½c.@7¾c. for Stretford and Stafford; and 13c. for Long-cut Hams....Lard has been in reduced supply, and held with increasing confidence, on a moderate call for stock, particularly for strictly prime old Western, for export, and prime City, for refining purposes. Sales have been reported of 670 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for prime Western; 9⅛c. for prime Western Kettle-rendered; 8⅞c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅝c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been light, with prime Western Steam, seller August, quoted at 8⅞c.@9c....In Beef products, a slack trade has been reported within the previous range at from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes....There has been a very moderate call for the better grades of Western and State Butter, at about previous rates, with but little demand for other kinds at irregular figures....The finer makes of Cheese have been in moderate demand, on, however, a rather less firm basis as to values. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., the latter an extreme, and 9c.@17c. for Western; 17½c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb; and Cheese within the range of 8c.@12½c. for poor to fine, and 12½c.@12¾c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 6c.@12c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive, including Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 95; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 35@$2 40, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SUGAR—Raw have been in fair demand, almost wholly on refining account, at generally well supported prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,583 hhds. and 200 boxes, including 859 hhds. about fair to scant prime refining Cuba at, 8 9-16c.@8 15-16c.; 350 hhds. good fair refining Porto Rico, at 8¾c.; 206 hhds. Martinique and Guadaloupe at 8½c.@8¾c., and 68 hhds. and 200 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars, less sought after at less buoyant rates. Quotations about as in our last.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in fair demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 140,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for strictly prime samples. Also, 60 tcs. Searine, good to choice, at 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Business has been slow within our previous range, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 39c.@49c.; good to fine Hyson, 55c.@74c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 79c.@84c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 35c.@45c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 55c.@79c.; extra fine to finest do., 82c.@$1 12; common to fair Gunpowder, 48c.@67c., and Imperial, 37c.@47c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 77c.@97c., and Imperial, 57c.@62c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 02@$1 27, and Imperial, 77c.@92c.; common to fair Twankay, 21c.@25c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 32c.@42c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 41c.@52c.; extra fine to finest, 77c.@$1 07; common to fair Oolong, 32c.@38c.; good to finest Oolong, 41c.@$1 06; common to fair Souchong, 27c.@36c.; good to fine Souchong, 42c.@55c. Sales, 2,800 half-chests Japan, and 300 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been more activity noted in Kentucky, with more firmness in prices of low-grade stock. The demand has been good for export, and fair for home use. Sales have been reported of 550 hhds., including 200 hhds. to home buyers, within the range of 8½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Seed-leaf has been quite freely sought after at full rates, with sales reported of 267 cases new crop New-York at 10½c.@16c.; 245 hhds. new crop Pennsylvania at 15c.@22c.; 373 cases new Ohio, part at 11c.@15c.; 200 cases new Connecticut, in lots, on private terms, and 300 cases old crop Sundries at 11c.@30c. ⅌ lb. Havana has been purchased to the extent of 300 bales at 95c.@$1 15; market essentially unchanged. Manufactured salable and firm.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ⅌ gallon; market about steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been a light business reported in the way of berth freights since our last, on the previous basis as to rates. The inquiry for room has been decidedly slack, as a rule. In the chartering line, a moderate demand has been noted for Petroleum vessels, with some call for vessels for the Grain trade, at about former quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 150 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 3,200 boxes Cheese at 40s., with Grain quoted nominally at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; and a British ship, 1,086 tons, with Deals, reported from St. Johns, at 87s. 6d....For London, by sail, 440 bbls. Resin, part to fill up at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs., and 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s., and by steam, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 30 tons Grease at 37s. 6d....For Wexford, a British brig, 249 tons, with Deals reported from St. Johns at 85s....For Glasgow, by steam, 46,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ⅌ bushel....For Dundalk, a British brig, 199 tons, with Deals, from St. Johns, at 82s. 6d....For Cork and orders a Russian bark, 545 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d....For Westport, a British brig, 293 tons, with Deals, reported from St Johns, at 85s....For Sligo, a British brig, 343 tons, with Deals from Miramichi, at 80s.; another, 330 tons, with do., from St. Johns, at 87s. 6d....For Galway, a British brig, 334 tons, with Deals, from St. Johns, at 80s.... For the Continent, a British bark, 596 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s.; another, 548 tons, hence with about 3,400 bbls. do., same rate; a British ship, 1,205 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. do., and a German bark, 786 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,500 bbls. do. on private terms....For Amsterdam, a Dutch bark, 332 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, privilege of German Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 177 tons, with about 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,150 tcs. Lard at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 25 hhds. and 150 cases Tobacco at 35s. and 30s.; 4,000 Extra Heavy Pipe Staves, at $60; and by steam, 3,850 tcs. Lard at 50s., and 2,000 boxes Extract Logwood at 40s. Also, the British steam-ship Boadicea, 1,858 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 759 tons, with about 56,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms....For Alexandria, an Italian brig, 287 tons hence, with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, at 35c. ⅌ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 192 head of horned Cattle came to hand at Weehawken Yards, and were sold off from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt. net on general sales. On yesterday and today, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was fair; quality ranged from poor Texans to choice grade Steers; prices ran from 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. for Texans, and from 10½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. for native and grade Steers, weights from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt., strong; all the lots on sale were not cleared off. Sheep and Lambs were rather slow, both yesterday and today. Sheep sold in large lots from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb., Lambs from 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb; the quality of the Lambs was medium. Veals sold from 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs continue nominal from 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb., with the exception of one car of Ohio Hogs, sold on yesterday afternoon, 5½c. ⅌ lb. average; live weight, 185 lbs. ⅌ head; City dressed from 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; light Pigs, 6¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

J. H. Dalbey sold for W. B. Gellett 16 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also held on sale for J. B. Hunter 72 Steers, Texans. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 63 Steers, Illinois, smooth Cattle, at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 49 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 13c. strong ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 104 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt to 7 cwt. Schuster & Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 127 Steers, Texans, poor Cattle, from 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5⅜ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 222 Steers, Texans, poor Cattle, from 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 5¾ cwt. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 108 Steers, Texans, very poor Cattle, from 7¼c.@8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 86 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6⅛ cwt. to 6½ cwt. C. Khan sold for self 167 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, 38 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; again, 54 Steers, Kentuckys, rough Cattle from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 36 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., also 108 Steers, Texas common Cattle, at 9c. ⅌ lb. M. Goldschmitt sold for self 34 Steers, Texas common Cattle, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also 112 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., again, 112 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for W. Kelly 50 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also for selves 292 Steers Texans, grazed in Iowa, from 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; again, 63 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 67 Steers, Virginias, at $90 ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt., also 31 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, Kase & Hauver sold 207 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 10,680 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 130 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 9,560 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 156 Kentucky Lambs, weight 9,340 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 305 Pennsylvania and Kentucky Lambs, mixed, weight 18,040 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 1 Veal, weight 210 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 390 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,220 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 14,570 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 123 Sheep, weight 9,240 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Sheep, weight 3,240 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 475 Sheep, weight 49,460 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 2,500 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 9,090 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

Kase & Houver held on sale 2 cars of Kentucky Lambs, also 1 car of Pennsylvania Lambs. J. N. Pidcock held on sale 5 cars of Sheep, Western stock; also had 1 car due.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,832 head of Horned Cattle, 3,965 Hogs, 7,691 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 7, 1872: 1,083 head of Horned Cattle, 7,059 Sheep and Lambs, 352 Veals, 9,740 Hogs, 31 Horses, all save the Horned Cattle on transit to New-York City; Sheep, Lambs and Veals consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog-Yards, the Horses to dealers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat steady for cash and August; No. 2 Spring, $1 48 bid; September, irregular and lower; sold down to $1 18; closed firm at $1 20½; seller all the year, $1 14⅛. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c., cash or August; 42¾c., September; Rejected, 39c.; no grade, 32c.; High Mixed, 44½c. Oats easier and quiet; No. 2, 29c., cash or August; 26½c.@26¾c., September. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 56c.@57c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky firm at 90½c. Pork quiet and steady at $14 25, cash or August. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer at 8c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Short Rib Middles, 8c.; Short Clear Middles, 8¾c.; Rough Sides, 7¾c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; no sales. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 8c.; vessels scarce. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 393,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Aug. 9.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales 2,500 bbls., closing at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, $2; No. 1 Milwaukee Club quoted at $1 65. Corn dull; sales 2 cars at 59c. Oats quiet. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22, ⅌ ton. Highwines, 91½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—20,600 bushels Corn, 1,292,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—6,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,627,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 offered at $37 50. Clover-seed unchanged, $10 50. Timothy in fair demand, $3 50@$3 75. Flaxseed commands $1 80@$1 83. Flour less active; market without decided change; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$9 62½; St. Louis do., $9 75. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; Red, $1 63@$1 67 for new; $1 70 for old; Choice White, $1 88 for new. Rye steady, 80c. Corn in limited demand; Yellow, 61c.@62c.; Mixed, 60c.@61c. Oats sell at 44c.@46c. for White. Coffee dull. Molasses dull. Sugar steady; sales 34,000 boxes Molasses at 7½c.@8¾c. Whisky firm, 93c. Mess Pork quiet, $14. Petroleum very quiet and nominal; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 22½c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Lake Imports—Flour, 7,650 bbls.; Wheat, 6,400 bushels; Corn, 210,428 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 2,8,740 bushels; Oats, 10,508 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 6,400 bushels; Corn, 20,400 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Barley, 225 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Baker's, $7 75@$8; White, $9@$9 50; Wheat—Spring neglected; sales, 4,000 bushels Red and Amber Winter at $1 50@$1 55 for new. Corn firm and quiet; sales, 55,000 bushels No. 2 at 52½c., and 8,000 bushels at 52¼c. Oats—Market bare. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Old, $7 75@$8; New, $7@$7 25. Wheat in fair demand and firm for dry samples at $1 40@$1 45; damp, $1 10@$1 35. Corn dull and unsettled at 44c.@46c. Rye firm; Old, 77c.@80c.; New, 60c.@70c. Oats firm; Old, 32c.@33c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter unchanged; choice scarce and firm. Pork in fair demand and lower; sales about 5,000 bbls. at $13 for City. Lard dull and nominal for Winter at 8¾c.; Steam, 8⅝c.@8½c.; Summer firm at 7½c.@8c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c; held ¼c. higher all round. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c. Live Hogs steady at $4 60@$5. Whisky firm at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Tobacco active for all grades; sales 93 hhds. Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $6@$6 50. Wheat active and higher; sales of Red at $1 33; Damp, $1. Oats quiet; New, on arrival, 26c.@29c. Corn quiet; Shelled, sacked, 60c. Pork quiet; held $13 25. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9½c.@9¾c., packed. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6c., Sides, 8½c.@8¾c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured firm, at 15c.@15½c. Lard steady, at 9½c.@10½c.; order lots ¼ higher. Whisky firm, at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 41; No. 2, $1 41. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—33,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 40. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and firm, at 20½c.@21c. for car-lots; 21½c.@22c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 45 bales; gross, 45 bales; sales, 135 bales; stock, 7,595 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 232 bales; gross, 236 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,244 bales; sales, 500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cotton quiet; in light demand; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 2 bales, sales, 49 bales; stock, 1,336 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 213 bales; exports, coastwise, 375 bales; sales, 162 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Cotton nominal; net receipts, 5 bales; gross, 166 bales; exports, coastwise 181 bales; stock, 750 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24 bales; gross, 185 bales; exports, coastwise, 315 bales, sales, 20 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling nominal, 20c.; net receipts, 80 bales; gross 147 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,116 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 152 bales; gross, 303 bales; exports coastwise, 1,191 bales; sales, 400 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅝@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅝; 1867s, 91⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅝; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, Aug. 9—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 40c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 22,000,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm: Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 85,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 6,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 936,000 bales, including 268,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 7,000 American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 252,000 bales, including 16,000 American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, including 30,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring. Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Bacon, 29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 57s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 38s. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, including 35,000 American. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Hops—The condition of the crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield. Sugar, 28s.@28s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Common Resin, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 9.—Petroleum, 47f. for fine Pale American.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

The New-York Times.

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It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

To be exempt from all the infirmities of human nature is a boon only conferred upon editors of evening papers. One of these journals in this City is continually sitting on the seat of judgment, and deciding that everything and everybody is all wrong—itself alone excepted. It is now very angry with the correspondents who predicted a Republican victory of ten thousand in North Carolina. The truth is that correspondents are not much wiser than party leaders and managers, and they are apt to take the stories which they hear on what seems good authority, and transmit them to their papers. If correspondents would refrain altogether from making predictions, and deal only with the plain facts of the hour before them, it would be a sensible course for them to take; but it is hard to get them to go about their work in that way. We cannot get superior beings, like the editors of the evening paper in question, to do the rough work of journalism. It is very easy for these gentlemen to write "scathing criticisms," from country-seats and watering-places, on their humbler brethren who are obliged to work under all kinds of difficulties—but why not step down into the arena yourself, most amiable critic, and see what sort of a job you would make of it? It is quite as easy as it was to endeavor to spring a mine under the feet of President Lincoln in '64.

"He spoke at length, and ably reviewed the measures and home policy of the Administration of the Republican Party, its financial management, the collection of revenues, the payment of the debt, and the reduction of taxation. He also spoke of our foreign policy, on its having afforded new assurances of peace with the nations, and as having impressed our own enlarged and progressive views of national rights and justice upon the mind of the civilized world."

Is not that an outline of a pretty good Administration speech? The orator commends the Administration for its management of the finances, payment of the debt, and collection of the revenue, and enlarges upon our foreign policy. Our readers doubtless suppose the orator was some "minion of power," some "subservient tool of the military ring." But the truth is that the above is the *Tribune's* sketch of a speech made by Reuben E. Fenton on Oct. 24, 1871. What has occurred since then to change the views of Fenton or Greeley as to the policy of the Administration, except that they have made up their minds to try and get the Administration out and themselves in?

Our dispatches from Georgia give additional evidence of that remarkable "ground-swell" which is dragging the Greeleyites under with such marvelous rapidity. When the campaign opened, Georgia was generally conceded to Greeley, but considering the great meeting of Democrats at Atlanta, which unanimously passed resolutions pledging inflexible opposition to the Democratic candidate, it is evident that he cannot count even upon Georgia. This Atlanta meeting is a very strong proof that the Democrats feel themselves at liberty to choose between two Republican candidates, and that a large proportion will not choose Greeley. The disgraceful coalition is as much an insult to honest Democrats as to honest Republicans

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Certainly Mr. Frederick Douglass has as clear a right to advise the colored race as Mr. Sumner. He has addressed to them a trenchant letter, reviewing Gen. Grant's claims to their confidence. Mr. Douglass has already shown brilliant powers in this campaign. His letter, from which we give liberal extracts this morning, is another instance of his cogent argument and clear, attractive style.

The State of New-York.

The great battle-ground of the present campaign is in the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. However other States may go, the party which carries two of these three States will in all probability elect its candidates. Considering this fact, we desire to call the particular attention of Republicans and Republican managers to the necessities of the situation in the State of New-York. One of our special correspondents has, within the past two weeks, visited sixteen counties in the central and northern portions of the State. He made careful investigations as to the extent of Greeleyism among Republicans, and of the disaffection, positive and latent, among the Democrats. The counties visited cast nearly one-third the Republican vote of the State, and undoubtedly represent the true condition of the whole State. The result of these investigations, candidly stated, is this: That with possibly one exception, the inroads upon the Republican strength are nowhere irreparable; while in several counties the Republican majority will undoubtedly be increased over that of 1868. Republicans everywhere are greatly cheered by the belief that if they get out their full vote—which they have not done for the last four years—it will not be neutralized by the frauds of New-York City.

But, while from this state of facts we have a reasonable assurance of success, it is accompanied with one imperative condition—that of thorough, vigorous, and *instant* organization and unceasing labor throughout the campaign. In several counties our correspondent found the Republicans wide awake, and perfecting their organization without waiting for encouragement from higher committees; in others they were all ready, and waiting to grasp the hand of the organizing power and move forward. But as the State Central Committee seems to think that nothing can be done before the State Convention, two weeks hence, we urge upon the Republican county committees to delay not an hour their township organizations. Campaign clubs—the effective, organized forces which execute the sharp and successful work of the canvass—can be organized better now than hereafter. This work, we know, is already going on rapidly; but it should compass every town in the State within the next fortnight. We know, from personal contact, that the spirit of the Republican Party of the State is ripe for action; and it is acting spontaneously in many counties. But let no locality wait for official inspiration. That may or may not come. Follow the splendid example of Indiana, where the Republican forces have been organized with military precision and thoroughness; and see to it, in forming your clubs, that every voter is sounded, that every positive Republican and disaffected Democrat is committed to paper, that every doubtful man is scheduled, and that at an early day your district and town canvasses be accurately made, and repeated and verified at a later period.

Again, we say to Republicans everywhere in the State: Don't wait to be prompted from any head-quarters; don't wait an hour for anybody or anything; act for yourselves, upon your own responsibility, without delay; remember that the conditions of success are hard, unceasing labor, and the utmost vigilance, from now until election day. This campaign, to a greater extent than any of its immediate predecessors, requires business capacity and direction. Put your best executive men in charge—those accustomed to controlling men, and who possess unquestioned business ability. Let this be thoroughly done, and we shall have the State of New-York for Grant and Wilson, by a handsome majority.

Fighting with Facts.

Finding themselves in a pitiful plight, as a consequence of their North Carolina victory proving to be a crushing defeat, the "Conservatives," "Democrats," "Liberals," are greatly distressed to find their way out of it. Fully aware of the means they used with the hope of obtaining a triumph, they naturally imagine their opponents to have descended to the same expedients, and just now are vigorously denouncing the Republicans for the frauds by which they have carried the election. These are not very precisely stated, but the Liberals, &c., are not to be condemned for that; they know of so many tricks by which the people can be swindled, and are so incredulous as to any election being won except by the use of some or all of them, that both their charge and its vagueness were to be expected.

They have taken refuge chiefly in the assertion that the Republicans have cast illegal votes, and have falsified the returns so as to elect Gov. Caldwell. The truth is, that in no case has the vote of a county been equal to the voting population, as shown by the census of 1870; in addition, there is the equally conclusive fact that the Republican increase over the vote of 1870 has been equal and natural all over the State, and no charge of fraudulent voting can apply to any one county which is not equally valid against nearly all the others. The truth is, that there have been no frauds except such as were committed by the Liberals, &c., through such instrumentalities as captious challenging and intimidation of negroes. As to the accusation of false counting of votes, it is enough to say that no precinct was without Democratic poll-holders; and Mr. Greeley, through many utterances of the past twenty years, is sufficient authority for the belief that such officials are very expert in committing such frauds in their favor, but are not apt to allow frauds to be committed against them.

There is a simple explanation of the reversal of the news from North Carolina, which has never been announced by the "Liberals"—and it is that the first dispatches announcing their success were willful distortions. All sources of information are in the hands of the Liberals, &c., and we announced the day before the election that the first reports would be made to appear unfavorable to the Republicans, as proved to be the case. Democratic gains over the Republicans were declared on the night of the election, without the authority of a single figure to back them, and as fast as the returns came in, they were proved to be what Mr. Greeley would have called "wicked and malicious lies, uttered with intent to deceive."

Convinced themselves that the cry of fraud will not be believed, the Democrats are endeavoring to persuade themselves that North Carolina is all right after all. Some of them have the impudence to claim that they have reduced the Republican majority in the State from eighteen thousand in 1868 to two thousand in 1872, and thus do gross injustice to their allies the Kuklux, who during the early part of 1870, by diligent whipping and shooting of Republicans, managed to make the State give a Democratic majority of 4,995 in the election of that year. This majority has now been so much more than extinguished that the returns show an absolute Republican gain, since the last trial of strength between the parties, of about seven thousand. In view of such a fact as this, well may the Greeley organ insist, as it did again yesterday in most magnanimous spirit, that North Carolina has "pronounced in advance the verdict of a nation."

Determined not to be wholly without comfort, the Democrats shout lustily that they have elected five out of eight Congressmen, but forget to mention that in the present Congress they have five out of seven. So that there has been a clear gain of one member for the Republicans, despite the odiously unfair arrangement of the districts by the last Democratic Legislature. The Democrats have one solace, however, of which they cannot be deprived: They have elected a majority of the Legislature, thanks to an infamous apportionment, and they have secured the election of "Zeb." Vance to the United States Senate. They have lost a State; but no one can deny that they have obtained a worthy representative as a Senator. It seems a great deal to give for so little, but if the Democrats are contented, we have no disposition to complain. "Zeb." Vance will be useful in the Senate as an awful example of the way in which most of the high places in the land would have been filled had not Greeley been defeated.

The New-York Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think it would interest many of your friends to hear how you have been affected by the "readings out" of Samuel Bowles and other Greeley men, and by the denunciations which they heap upon you for refusing to accept their theory that the *Republican Party is dead*. Judging from my own observation, I should say that the result of all this had been to do you considerable good, for I notice that your paper is in everybody's hands on the line upon which I travel. Yours, respectfully,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We beg to state that the circulation of the Times is constantly on the increase, and that the actual rise on our *daily* paper, within the past six weeks, has been **11,500** copies, and on our *weekly* paper **32,000** copies. In this we do not include special or extra editions. The increase is shown in the ordinary circulation of the paper.

Room for a New Charity.

Among the truths which the visits of the Times reporters to the poor have placed in a very striking light, is the fact that there are multitudes of people in this City who would be much better off out of it. Making all possible allowance for the quantity and variety of labor needed in a large metropolis, there are here at least fifty thousand of the poor in regard to whom it would be decidedly advantageous, both to themselves and to New-York, if they could find a residence in some less compactly inhabited portion of the earth's surface. With respect to a part of these, one of our principal benevolent associations—the Children's Aid Society—has for many years been engaged, with great efficiency, in finding homes for them in the rural districts. But the objects contemplated by that society have reference only to children and youth, and do not include, except indirectly, the relief of persons of mature age.

We do not know how far it would be practicable to assist poor families in removing from our large cities. The experiment has never yet been sufficiently tried to afford any basis of calculation. At the first glance, it would certainly appear as if it were a case in which nothing, or next to nothing, could be done. But the subject is worthy of consideration. Where there is so much land as there is in the United States, it would assuredly seem as if some way ought to be devised by which men, women, and children could have more space to live in than they get in those of our wards where the population is at the rate of between a hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand to the square mile.

One of the difficulties in the way of this enterprise is the unwillingness of the class, for whose relief it would be designed, to go to the country. Poor people often cling to the City in a manner which very much resembles the sagacity of the man who, when the vessel was about to sink, and the passengers and crew were all busy in getting hold of something to keep themselves afloat, selected for his own use the anchor. A part of this feeling, however, and perhaps more of it than is generally supposed, is owing to the uncertainties which attend removal, and would probably in many cases be entirely overcome by showing definitely where and how employment and a house to live in could be obtained.

Besides this difficulty, there is another which is still more serious. Almost everywhere in the United States, outside of the cities and large towns, houses to rent are exceedingly scarce—most of the residences being owned by their occupants. This is, however, more especially true of the better class of dwellings. An efficient association could find, in the aggregate, a great many houses in the country, and in small villages, in which a poor family could live at a moderate rent, and where they would be, if not comfortable, at least very much less uncomfortable than most of the laboring people in New-York. In fact, the furnishing of this kind of information should be one of the principal objects of such a society. To tell a poor working man with a large family, or a destitute widow with four or five little children, that there are plenty of places where persons in their circumstances could do better than in a large city, would be about as practically interesting as the statement that there are plenty of fish in the water to be had for the catching. But to tell him or her of one particular place where there is a little house of two, three, or four rooms, to be had at half the rent now paid for one miserable, crowded apartment, and where employment can be obtained at wages which will procure most of the comforts of life, renders the whole thing definite and tangible, and might be an exceedingly valuable item of knowledge, particularly if supplemented by a sufficient amount of funds to enable the family to make the removal.

The crowded condition of the population, in many parts of this City, imperatively calls for some efficient measures to relieve the pressure. Such a charity as that of which we are speaking would require time, labor, and money; but if in any considerable degree successful, it would be worth all the time, labor, and money it would cost. At present, we are bringing the idea before our readers, not to urge its adoption, but to recommend its consideration. We do not feel perfectly sure that it is practicable; but, on the other hand, we are by no means certain that it is not. A great deal would depend on the kind of men who undertook it. It would need not only benevolence and energy, but also a high degree of business talent. We commend the subject, therefore, to the attention of those business men, of whom New-York has, happily, so large a number, whose ready sympathies and active kindness are always awake to suggestions which may, by any possibility, mitigate the evils incident to the existence of a great commercial Metropolis.

The Old City Hall.

The project for an alteration of the old City Hall is one that, under the present dominant influences in our City architecture, cannot but be regarded with great disfavor by every man who is really able to distinguish a good public building from a bad. Of all buildings which are the property of the City, and within the City limits, the old City Hall is by far the best. Indeed, it is the only one which has any architectural merit. It is not a great building, not even a very beautiful one; but it has character; it is not incongruous with itself; its proportions, although not perfect, are harmonious; it is not pretentious, but it is respectable and even dignified. It might have been a really beautiful building of its style, if its original plan had not suffered at the hands of ignorant meddlers, and for the sake of a short-sighted economy. According to the plan of the French architect by whom it was designed, it was to have been ten feet higher than it is, and, in each wing, one window longer. This would have given it just that perfection of proportion which it now lacks, and the bulk added by an additional ten feet of height, and forty or fifty of length, would have made it really an imposing pile. But in the same spirit which deemed brown-stone good enough for its rear wall, it was curtailed of its fair and proper proportions by the City fathers of fifty years ago. Nevertheless, it is admitted by all persons of cultivated architectural taste to be the best City building we have, and we are sure that all such persons will unite with us in our protest against any attempt to modify it or add to it by the architectural dabblers into whose hands such a job would be sure to fall. To be sure, it has been architecturally injured by the erection of the hideous new City Hall, a building as offensive to the eye, without and within, as it is in its memories to the moral sense of decent people. The Post-office, too, has deprived it of the advantage of the position which it was designed to fill. But because it has suffered in these respects, there is no reason that it should be entirely and hopelessly spoiled. Let it remain as it is; and let some of the unsightly excrescences upon its roof be removed; and it will be a pleasing and an honored witness to the fact that once, at least, there were men in the control of our City affairs who had the good sense and the modesty to go for their architecture to architects, and not to jobbing carpenters and builders who assumed that title.

This matter of the architecture of our public buildings is in a very deplorable condition. We are, and long have been, at the mercy, on the one side, of ignorant, tasteless, jobbing, Ward politicians, and on the other of such professional charlatans. The public architecture of all the cities and towns in the country has been improving rapidly within the last ten or fifteen years; and in many cases, if not the most, by the taste and skill of New-York architects. Even Hartford is to be graced by a noble State-house, the fine design of which is from the studio of a New-York architect. And yet the public architecture of New-York is a disgrace to our taste, as the jobbery by which it assumes form is a shame to our public morality. Until we understand that the election of a prosperous liquor-dealer as Alderman does not fit him to decide upon the merits of an architectural design, and until jobbery is so thoroughly rooted out of our municipal administration that architects of real merit and high repute are employed to design and superintend our public buildings, let us have as little building or alteration of old buildings as a due regard for public convenience will permit.

Neither Fraternal Nor Cohesive.

The fact is now quite clear to all intelligent observers that the adoption of a renegade Republican as a candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic Party, has not been attended by the complete success that was anticipated. The gulf that has gaped so forbiddingly between the two has not been bridged over. Greed of power, place and plunder on one side, and insane ambition on the other, has molded the semblance of an organization into shape, but it is cemented by no love of honorable principle, or sentiment of mutual respect and confidence. This is true of the number who pay a nominal obedience to the orders of their leaders; it is eminently true of that large percentage of the Democratic voters whose aversion to the candidate is not to be overcome, and through whose defection, if any other chance existed, the whole fabric founded at Cincinnati and reared at Baltimore is destined to tumble to the ground.

The controlling idea with the Democrats was that the novelty and the boldness of their policy would carry everybody away by surprise. The people would be dumbfoundered, and would all rush pell-mell after the figure of an old white coat and hat. But this expectation has been disappointed. Greeley was stronger the day after the Baltimore Convention that he has ever been. He has been losing ground ever since. The party whose nominee he is have been hampered in their efforts to give him a decent support. They cry themselves hoarse about nepotism, but what have they to say for their candidate? We look in vain through their organs for the list of his transcendent merits, or for eulogies upon his character and abilities. He has passed thirty or forty years in a sort of public life, yet where are the acts or services for which the "sham Democracy," as he used to delight in calling his present supporters, now delight in praising him?

There are none. The Democratic press realizes the truth of the proverb that "silence is golden," on this theme. The truth is, there is no love, admiration, or respect felt by the Democratic masses for the candidate so strangely forced upon them. If there were, it would be manifested. If he had done deeds to be remembered, they would be recounted. If he had uttered wise counsel, according to their views, his words would be quoted and held up to admiration. He has filled volumes of newspapers and written books, but where is the sentence or line that supplies a motto for a street banner?

The Democrats know this and feel it keenly. They are able to vociferate in a crowd about the wonderful effects which their policy is to produce, but take a Democrat singly into a corner to test his honest sentiments, and he does not attempt to conceal his mortification at the dilemma in which he finds himself. He throws off the mask. He acknowledges his disgust. He confesses to the fatal mistake into which his party has blundered. He confesses he has no hope.

We have seen Democrats who are impatient under the afflictions which have befallen their party, who excused the folly of nominating such a man as Horace Greeley for a high office, for which he was so manifestly unfitted, by professing to feel no longer any interest in the preservation of good government. They pretended to believe that the Constitution has been subverted under the rule of Republican Presidents, and it was of no consequence what might happen under the Administration of a Greeley. "I am for anything to beat Grant; we have no country left; the Government has gone up; it can be no worse if all the thieves and roughs of New-York should get into the White House with Greeley." This is the feeling and the common conversation of many men in the Democratic ranks today. For the sake of the system of popular institutions, we could wish that our opponents had borne themselves more honorably in their selection of a Presidential candidate. But the spirit of the nation is aroused, and the people will see to it that the Republic does not suffer from the designs of foolish and desperate men.

The Road to Ruin.

If English novelists, especially those of the later school, which celebrates the physical strength and delightful wickedness of the typical guardsman, are to be trusted, the young Englishman in want of money is in the unenviable habit of appealing to usurers who extort from his necessities an enormous rate of interest. Not even the most reckless of the heroes of romance has, however, rivaled the exploits of a young gentleman named Brooks, who recently obtained from the Vice-Chancellor an injunction forbidding a bill discounter named Morris to negotiate a promissory note which Brooks, before attaining his majority, had given to him under the following circumstances:

Brooks desired to obtain £1,100. He therefore resorted to the astute Morris, who gave him the money in exchange for a promissory note for £1,625, bearing interest at the rate of one shilling per pound per month, or something more than fifty per cent. Had this note been due in one year from its date, Brooks would have owed Morris no less than £2,600, making the £1,100 which he borrowed cost him £1,500. This, however, was by no means the full extent to which he was fleeced. He afterward borrowed other sums of Morris, doubtless on the same peculiar terms, and ultimately gave him in settlement his note for £2,600, receiving in exchange his former notes, and £335 in cash. For this transaction Morris charged £390 for "interest and commission," besides exacting the usual interest of one shilling per pound per month on the note of £2,600. Brooks finally grew tired of borrowing money at the rate of over one hundred per cent., and, as has been said, appealed to the Court of Chancery to forbid Morris to negotiate his last note. This injunction was granted, upon Brooks undertaking to pay to Morris the amount he had actually received, together with £100. The usurer was thus defeated, and it is probable that Brooks will hereafter shun the bill discounters.

The case is of interest as showing with what ease a young man in London can ruin himself. There are doubtless scores of young men who are now living at an extravagant rate upon bills discounted by Morris and his kind, at the monstrous rate at which he "accommodated" Brooks. These transactions they naturally desire to keep from the ears of their relatives, and they are thus forced to go on giving new notes in satisfactions of old ones until they finally "come into their property." By this time they are so heavily in debt that the property in question finds its way immediately into the hands of the discounters, and the unfortunate spendthrifts are ruined without having had the poor satisfaction of having spent the money they owe. In such cases as these, the interference of a Court of equity is certainly judicious, and Brooks' example in appealing to Chancery for protection will doubtless, find many imitators.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* has an ironical article on "Mr. Greeley and our Business Interests." The sum of what it says is, that it knows Mr. Greeley to be egregiously unfit to be President, and that it would be "unwilling to submit the financial policy of the country to his guidance," but that he will not have any power to do mischief, and so may be trusted as President. To which we submit that the bare idea that he *might* be President has already depreciated American securities in Europe; that on Friday week, when it was thought North Carolina had gone Democratic, stocks fell in Broad-street and gold went up; and that the financial interests of the country are too vast and important to be at the mercy of either Mr. Greeley's forbearance or at that of officials who, if he is elected, will be indebted to him for their places. Gen. Banks may talk himself hoarse in Wall-street next Tuesday, but he will never get the solid men of that neighborhood to see the wisdom of putting the reins of Government into the hands of a man whose notions of finance and political economy are chimerical and impracticable, and whose only strong point of consistency is the zeal and stubbornness with which he has clung to them.

No one should fail to read the statement made in another column of the views of Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, regarding the present canvass. The Judge's reputation for candor as well as sagacity is well established. His opinion that Mr. Greeley, with Frank Blair on one side of him and Senator Fenton on the other, will be surrounded by the worst men in the country, is entitled to respect. His explicit refutation, based on facts within his personal knowledge, of Mr. Sumner's statements concerning Secretary Stanton, is peculiarly interesting.

Old-fashioned sports as well as old-fashioned modes of travel, are to be superseded, it seems, by modern inventions. We read in late London papers of something that might make Izaak Walton turn in his grave. The fishing rod and fly are to give place, it would appear, to "dynamite," just as the steam-engine pushes out the stage coach and the sewing-machine the spinning wheel. One ounce and a half of this stuff, sunk to a depth of fifteen feet of water, has produced an explosion which killed, or stunned, no fewer than two hundred fish. The glorious uncertainties of the old process are totally done away with by the new one, which, it must be admitted, is both summary and conclusive. Of course, we shall be told it is "unsportsmanlike," but what then? The point seems to lie between those who want to kill time and those who want to catch fish. In other words, it lies between business and pleasure, and, as between torpedoes and broadsides in naval warfare, those most interested can take their choice.

A great deal of unnecessary consternation appears to be prevalent among tourists in Switzerland, consequent upon the death of an Englishman, Mr. Walker, who was found dead in a low part of Berne, having, it is supposed, been murdered. There seems to be good grounds for concluding that this unfortunate person paid the penalty for extreme indiscretion, to use the mildest term, and it is absurd for a reverend gentleman to write in reference to this affair that travelers in Swiss towns should not go out after 11 o'clock alone. As another correspondent pertinently observes, the Swiss have patented so many polite processes for relieving plethoric, proud tourists in their hotels, &c., that they are not under any necessity of resorting to vulgar and dangerous methods, and Swiss towns are, as a rule, exceptionally safe.

Mason M. Cummings writes to the *Tribune* that he "fought for four years under the so *called* rebel flag," and therefore he supports Greeley. Those who still talk of the "so-called rebel flag" generally support the man who favored secession.

The Paris *Figaro* affirms, with unconcealed satisfaction, that the Government of M. Thiers is really going to concede the right to open hells for gambling at the French watering-places and elsewhere. The old reasons are given—that is to say, the needs of the treasury, the great advantage to France in drawing trade, and, not least, if last, the injury to be inflicted on the enemy by hurting Baden, Hombourg, and the rest. A vice that cannot be eradicated, argues the *Figaro*, with Mephistophelian sophistry, should be permitted and controlled. The postulate is enforced by the statement that the whole police force of Paris cannot put down the gambling-houses in that city, which, more numerous than ever, pay nothing to the Government, but might be made to contribute regularly very large sums. We fear that the *Figaro* will have its way.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Indépendence Belge* states that when Admiral Topete got information relative to the intended attack on King Amadeus, he at once communicated with the Ministry, and Ruiz Zorilla, the Premier begged the King not to go to the garden fête. The King said he would not, but subsequently took it into his head that this alleged plot only existed in the nervous minds of his advisers and decided that he would go. The Queen said that if he went she went. On leaving the gardens the King was again warned of danger, and begged to return by another route, but he obstinately refused. All's well that ends well and probably his defiance of danger has done him some service, but it is idle to attempt to take care of such a man. Probably King Amadeus agrees with poor Lord Mayo, who contended that precautions were utterly unavailing when the would-be assassin cared not for his own life; those Spaniards the other day certainly seemed indifferent to their's.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert of the French Band.

The last concert of the band of the French Garde Républicane in this country occurred at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. The place was quite filled, and the applause was incessant. From an artistic stand-point, the entertainment would have been more interesting had the programme prepared for interpretation been adhered to. Unhappily, the music set aside for the band had gone astray, and a different series of selections was on that account recited. Fantasies on "The Bohemian Girl," "La Traviata" and "Rigoletto," solos for the flute and cornet-à-piston, and the usual national airs constituted, with a few additions, the new bill. The performance, it is scarcely necessary to say, was admirable. A finer delivery by an instrumental force of the famed quartet from "Rigoletto" was never enjoyed, and the cornet solo was done twice in deference to the most unanimous demonstration of enthusiasm of the night. During the intermission between the two parts of the programme a gold lyre was presented to each of the members of the band. These were the product of a subscription opened some time ago. Well chosen words, spoken by M. Mercier, prefaced the gift of the souvenirs. As already mentioned, the band departs for France today.

THE BARNARD IMPEACHMENT.

A Check to the Bold and Unscrupulous Proceedings of the Respondent's Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Saratoga, Aug. 9.—The exposure lately made in the Times of the plans of Barnard's friends to corrupt the High Court of Impeachment has had the effect of inducing them to exercise greater caution in their movements, if not to abandon them entirely, for they now perceive that those very members whom they misjudged to be corruptible are the first, not only to spurn the degraded offers made, but also to give timely warning to the public of their iniquitous nature. It is true that since the exposure in question, some who can boast of more indiscretion than the rest, have had the folly to show by their manner, and sometimes, by their speech, that the blow struck exactly where it was intended. In one instance, the editor of a wheezy little sheet, published here in the Barnard interest, had the hardihood to threaten one of the correspondents, who has been particularly successful in showing the weakness of the defense, with personal abuse in the columns of his six-inch journal. He shook his little fist menacingly, and declared, to the amusement of the correspondent and lookers on, that he would "make him so odious that he would have to leave town."

That the attempts alluded to, to corrupt the Court, began long before, and have been continued since, the assembling thereof was well known; but it was deemed advisable to allow them to proceed uninterrupted until their intentions took some definite and tangible shape. Naturally enough, this continued silence of the Press in regard to these matters induced a feeling of security, until at last they made scarcely an effort to conceal their operations, and some openly boasted that at least ten Senators would vote for acquittal. As an instance of the reckless audacity which finally [illegible] the night previous to the publication of the article in question, one of the individuals, who claims to be a resident of this village, [illegible] presence of four other persons, one of whom [illegible] Barnard has been employed as the latter's counsel [illegible] the "outside skirmishing," [illegible] Court,) [illegible] money in his pocket [illegible] "pecuniary corruption" [illegible] $200,000 [illegible] the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the 22d of February last, [illegible] was in session [illegible] efforts to aid him. Had these over zealous adherents [illegible] dence before the Court.

Personal.

Gov. John M. Goodwin, of Arizona, Gen. Casement, of Ohio, and Judge Moseley, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieut.-Commander C. H. Davis, of the United States Navy, Gen. George B. McClellan, of New-York, and Judge Alex. Walker, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel. L. Velloso, of the Peruvian Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. Murdock, of Mississippi; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; [illegible], of England; Capt. R. J. Grace, and Capt. N. J. Bailey, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. [illegible], of New-Orleans, is at the Grand Central Hotel. John O. Evans, of Washington, D. C., Dr. R. M. O'Reilly, of the United States Navy, R. B. Davis, of Galveston, Texas, and J. S. Chappell, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Eight Days in the Yosemite.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

On Sunday morning it was announced at breakfast that there were to be Divine services in the parlor of the Hutchings House. Couriers had been dispatched the night before to the other hotels with the glad tidings that Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New-York, was to preach, and at the usual hour for such gatherings in the world outside, a good-sized congregation was brought together in that wild, little inside world, without the aid of "the church-going bell." By the way, I wonder some enterprising Yankee doesn't put one up on Cathedral Rock, if only for the sake of collecting toll. We tried to do the decorous thing on that occasion. Mr. Hutchings put on a white shirt and a coat. I donned a long black skirt and a new paper collar. I think I must have looked respectable, for the minister himself did me the honor to invite me to lead the singing. This was an exquisite, though unconscious joke on the part of Dr. Ormiston. Without me that portion of the exercises partook of the nature of a failure—with me, it would have been a disaster. That was an eloquent discourse, and an orthodox, given in a sound and resonant voice, but over against us, just across the valley, there was a grand old preacher thundering forth from a pulpit of immemorial rock, his long, white beard waving in the wind. He preached out of Eternity, into Eternity, and finally preached the good Doctor down.

After service, I felt inclined to seek the "dim religious light" of Nature's minster of rocks and woods—to tell the truth, I mounted and hurried away to Mirror Lake, whither some friends had preceded me. I keenly enjoyed my solitary ride on that cold, cloudy, gusty day, and though the way was new to me, I had but one little adventure. As I was riding rapidly up a part of the trail which wound around a boulder as big as a meeting-house, I came suddenly on a mounted Indian, "wildly clad" and gorgeously decorated, for Sunday, doubtless. I had heard no sound—perhaps Indian ponies have a stealthy tread; certain it is that all horses but Indian horses are afraid of Indians. Mine shied, reared, and, for a moment, was badly demoralized. Now, if I had been perched on a side-saddle of the narrow, "double-decker" sort used in the valley, there would probably have been a tragedy, with no one but the savage left to tell the tale. Mirror Lake is a pretty little sheet of water, about two miles up the cañon of the Tenaya Creek. It reflects with marvelous accuracy, morning and evening, the grand heights above it—that is, when the current of the stream passing through it is not too strong. Some tourists, who have "done" Europe, but will never have done with it, on visiting this modest little lake, with great expectations, have been heard to denounce it as "a sell." But the lake smiles on as placidly as ever. She never set up for a Como or a Maggiore, but she bears in her bosom the images of precipices and domes such as those fine Italian lakes never dreamed of.

Here I found my friends and the lunch waiting for me. From here, under the guidance of Mr. Muir, we set out on a tramp to find Tenaya Falls and the cascades of Porcupine Creek—beauties blocked and curtained away from ordinary tourists by great masses of rock and thick foliage. We passed first through a lovely piece of woodland along the creek; grassy and flowery it was, with great patches of wonderful ferns. It was the sweetest, peacefulest place I had found anywhere within Yosemite bounds. There was something so deliciously and dreamily poetic about it, we named it the "Enchanted Forest." It might have been the "wood" of "Midsummer Night's Dream" or a strip of the "Forest of Arden." Through this was, of course, pleasant, easy traveling, or loitering, but beyond every step was a toil and a pull. We had to creep up and slide down boulders, cross streams on logs and slippery stones, to jump like the goat and climb like the bear—at least Mr. Muir was pleased to compare me as a climbist to that agile animal. I thought it best to take the remark as a compliment, and in return paid a tribute to his transcendent climbing. It was the best proof I had ever seen of the truth of the Darwinian theory. On account of the high water, we could not, with all our super, or sub-human, efforts, get very near to the beautiful lonely falls of the Tenaya, but we did get quite close to the more beautiful cascades of the "fretful Porcupine." These come down the steep narrow cañon, in a lovely, winding procession, dazzling to behold. Clad in foam, sparkling with spray, like fine lace lit with diamonds, they look, as they leap down those steps of light, strangely glad and exulting, full of frolic and passion, reminding one of the Naiads of Mysia, who stole young Hylas from Hercules, and ran away with him. This is the way they ran—this is the way they laughed. Taken as a whole, this, I think, would be pronounced the most radiantly lovely of all the Yosemite waterfalls—and yet what a shy, secluded little savage it is! To look on her face, you must fight your way through brake and brier, as the fairy Prince fought his way to the Enchanted Palace of the Sleeping Beauty. You have to brave perils of poison-oak, tumbles and bruises, torn clothes, wet feet and scratched faces. This should not be; a good trail should be made to both the Falls and the cascades, sights which alone would, if in Europe, call crowds of tourists to their vicinity. I take occasion to say that several new trails are needed in and about the valley, and that the old ones call loudly for reconstruction, and I cannot think that California, into whose care Congress gave these wonderful places, so long God's inviolate preserves, is fully justifying that noble trust. A generous fund from the Treasury of the generous State should be set aside by every Legislature for Yosemite improvements. But whether the fund be large or small, the Commissioners, certain magnificent and mysterious gentlemen of whom you hear much, but see nothing in the valley, should look to it that the money be judiciously expended. I was told that the sum of $500 had been or was to be allowed a certain "cute" Yankee, in payment for the extraordinary enterprise of cutting off the pretty little side cascade of the Nevada, by means of a dam, and turning all the water into the great cataract. "Fixing the Falls," he calls the job of tinkering one of God's master-pieces. There is a chance to pun on "the deep damnation of that cutting off," but I forbear. All the rights of toll-gate keepers should be bought up, and all the trails and bridges be absolutely free. This would not only be the most liberal but politic course to pursue, and all such expenditures would be returned a hundred fold to the State. Let it not be said, even by fools, that the Yosemite "doesn't pay." Let it not be said by any visitor that it is a new Niagara for extortions and impositions—a rocky pitfall for the unwary, a "Slough of Despond" for the timid and the weak. I doubt not all the improvements I have indicated, and more, will come in time, if not in good time, and though I shrink from seeing engines snorting about in the very face of El Capitan, and puffing sooty smoke through the pure mist of the Bridal Vail, I hope to hear soon of the fine stage-road being continued from Clark's by the old Indian trail along the Merced into the valley. That will enable invalids and people of advanced age to make the great trip without peril or hardship, and release a few miserable mules and horses from the torture of the side-saddle.

But to return to Tenaya Cañon. As we faced about to return to the lake, we perceived that the storm that had been sullenly brewing all day, was almost upon us. One dark cloud, like a vast, broad-winged bird, came swooping down from Mount Watkins. The summit of the great Half Dome had so vanished in mist and mystery that you could easily imagine that vast vertical wall miles high. The winds soughed mournfully in the pines of the enchanted forest, and made a terrified tumult in the poplars as we hurried through. By the time we reached our horses the rain came down, though very gently at first. Indeed, the entire preparations for a storm were very solemn, stately and deliberate. The thunder was low and slow—the very lightning seemed languid. As for us, we took matters as quietly, wrapped ourselves in our waterproofs, and gave ourselves up to a profound enjoyment of the strange, sombre beauty of the scene. Over the smooth domes and jagged precipices the heavy rain-clouds continued to roll lazily down; as we looked behind us we saw how they blotted out the enchanted forest, the lake, and filled the cañons like the waves of a dull, gray sea; but in the great valley they were floating and surging here and there, flinging down every pass and trail, toppling off peaks and pinnacles, some of them looking so solidly dark they almost seemed a part of the mighty, many-towered walls. As we neared the hotel, still riding quietly and in rapt (well wrapt) silence, though the sprinkle had steadily increased to a respectable Summer shower—we noticed that half the great fall was shrouded from sight,—clouds and rain come to visit their cousins, mist and spray—while the great gorge to the right, Indian Cañon, was dark as night, crammed with tempest. Of course, for these clouds there was no blowing over, no getting out; they were "corraled" and had to rain themselves away, which most of them did in the course of the night.

After dinner all the guests—tourists from many parts of the world—gathered about the hugh fire-place of rough granite in the primitive parlor of the old Hutchings House, enjoying the sparkling flame and genial warmth immensely, considering that it was the 15th of June. The next morning I rose bright and early,—no, early, but not bright. I was not by any means in a jubilant mood. I was to go out of the valley that day—the dreadful, delightful, overwhelming, uplifting valley! I had chosen to depart by the Big Oak Flat and Chinese Camp routes, the chief recommendations of which are that you have only about eight miles of horseback riding, if that is a recommendation, and that it gives you a chance to visit the Calaveras big trees, if, after Mariposa and Yosemite, you have not had enough of big things. The steep mountain trail is only three miles long. You take the stage at Gentry's, and go by the route I have indicated, or by the Coulterville route, said to be even more picturesque and interesting. This strikes the railroad at Merced. But I am poaching on the guide-book man's preserves.

When I left our cottage that morning, to go to my breakfast at the hotel, I found that the rain had ceased, but that it was still cloudy and strangely cold, and—had I risen from a small Rip Van Winkle sleep? All along the upper edge of the valley, and in some places half way down, the rocks and wooded steeps were white with snow! How grand the pines looked, standing up white and still, like so many ghostly sentinels. A Winter view of the Yosemite was what I had keenly desired, but never hoped to see. This was a little dream of it—a hint of the holy white beauty, the fearful splendor which Hutchings and Muir know so well, and which Bierstadt endured and braved so much to see and transfer to his canvas, last Winter.

With a choking good-bye to my host and his family, who had been most kind to me—with lingering backward looks at the pleasant places that would know me no more and not know their loss, I rode gloomily down to Black's, where there were other leave-takings, sad enough, heaven knows, for all the jests and brave words, the froth on the bitter stirrup-cup, and then away under the dreary clouds and chill mists. I had lingered till all the friends with whom I came into the valley had left. Other friends were going, by the other route, and the small party I found myself with today were strangers, as much so as any fellow-pilgrims to the sacred Sierras can be to one. Yet, in the mood I was in, I did not mind it. Indeed, I rode wherever it was possible that morning, quite apart and alone, feeling in the gusty mountain air and wild, tempestuous surroundings a peculiar stormy delight which is quite inexpressible. My last view of the Yosemite was the grandest I ever had—full of majesty and mystery. Great billowy rain-clouds were driving across the valley and breaking against the tremendous rocks of the south side, like surf against a craggy shore. The beautiful Cathedral spires faded out of sight, the bridal veil wavered, glimmered, and was gone, the valley itself vanished like a magnificent, fantastic dream, and there was only left the steep, narrow mountain-path before me, with its noisy brooks and snow-dropping pines, and beetling rocks, and to my left a dark gorge, in which I caught faint, far-down glimpses of the swift and sounding Merced.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Call for a State Convention of New-York Veterans.

The Executive Committee appointed by a meeting of soldiers and sailors, held at Auburn July 31, 1871, have issued the following call:

To the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the State of New-York, who served during the Late War:

COMRADES: An informal meeting of veterans from all sections of the State, favorable to the election of our old commander, Ulysses S. Grant, and that true friend of the soldiers, Henry Wilson, was held at Auburn on the 31st of July, 1872, for the purpose of initiating a thorough organization of the soldiers and sailors of the State, and promoting the success of the Republican Party in the ensuing campaign.

The Executive Committee appointed at said meeting to extend this invitation, hereby call upon our comrades throughout the State to take immediate measures for the formation of Veteran Clubs, in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson, in every Assembly District of the State, and to elect delegates (on the basis of representation allowed in the Republican State Convention) to a State Convention of Veterans, to be held at Utica on the 20th of August inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All veterans, whether delegates or not, are invited to attend.

It is believed that this meeting, if preceded and followed by thorough organization, will be one of the most powerful agencies for good that can be brought to bear during the campaign.

The importance of the present political contest cannot be overrated. No efforts that we can properly make should be spared, for upon the success of the Republican cause depends the perpetuity of all we have achieved during the last ten years.

A thorough organization of the national defenders will help to arouse the old feeling of patriotism and devotion to country which has been our dependence in every great national crisis heretofore, and upon which we must now rely for defence against the designs of those who would sacrifice the best interests of the country to accomplish personal ends.

The clubs organized pursuant to this call are requested to report themselves at once by letter to L. E. Dudley, Corresponding Secretary, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City.

By order of the Executive Committee.

A. P. KETCHUM, Recording Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

The undersigned, heartily approving the foregoing call, respectfully commend the same to their old comrades throughout the State, and earnestly urge upon them to organize at once, and have every Assembly district fully represented at the Convention:

Gen. J. C. Robinson, Gen. J. B. Murray, Gen. J. H. Reynolds, Gen. G. H. Sharpe, Gen. P. H. Jones, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. C. D. McDougall, Gen. James Jourdan, Major Willard Bullard, Col. B. T. Morgan, Major George W. Cooney, Col. M. W. Burns, Col. J. W. Marshall, Col. Geo. F. Hopper, Capt. J. C. J. Langbein, Gen. Dennis F. Burke, Col. Samuel Truesdell, Gen. Max Weber, Gen. Charles R. Carter, Capt. Chester Southwork, Private James Murray, Major William H. Corsa, Col. E. H. Ehlers, Major Abigal Peil, Major A. C. Tate, Col. John B. Weber, Private Lucius M. Hoyt, Private John Miller, Gen. Addison Farnsworth, Col. James Decatur Potter, Capt. Benjamin Page, Major John D. Terry, Surgeon James L. Farley, Surgeon Hans Powell, Gen. John Hall, Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Gen. Gustavus A. Sniper, and 200 others.

All soldiers and sailors who approve the foregoing call are requested to forward their names to the Corresponding Secretary, to be appended thereto.

Application for a Receiver—The Woman's Institute Hospital.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Attorney-General has applied to Justice Learned for a receiver of the Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Woman's Institute, in the City of New-York. It appears that a lobbyman, named Charles Thompson, last Winter secured from the Legislature an appropriation of $7,500 to the institute with the understanding with the officers of the institution that he was to have all he received over $5,000. The Attorney-General not liking this mode of business, desires a change of officers.

Death of an Old Virginian.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—The Hon. Joseph Mayo died in this city this morning, aged seventy-seven years. He was Commonwealth Attorney of Richmond for twenty-nine years; also member of the Legislature, and served as Mayor of Richmond for fifteen years, until he was removed by the Federal authorities. He was author of a legal work known as "The Mayor's Guide." His death causes general sorrow. All the city offices will be closed to-morrow afternoon out of respect.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican National Committee.

There was a cessation to the stream of visitors to the Republican Head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, but they became thronged last evening. There seemed to be a disposition among those who called to individually promote the Republican cause.

Republicans are becoming convinced that much depends upon the exertions of individuals. They are therefore fortifying themselves with facts and arguments with which to meet their blatant adversaries. The representatives of the National Committee here are, though undemonstrative, zealously working to forward the business of the campaign. Messrs. Gliodon, Dudley and their assistants have experience in the transaction of political affairs, and dispatch a great deal of business without the display of bustle attending the work at the "Liberal" Head-quarters. All eyes are now turned to West Virginia, Maine and Vermont. The intelligence received from West Virginia is of the most cheering description. Letters from that quarter represent that Republican prospects are of a very favorable character. The prospective triumphs in Maine and Vermont are looked forward to with certainty.

The following gentlemen among others visited the head-quarters during the day and evening: Hon. Wm. Orton, New-York; David Van Fleet, President Raritan Grant and Wilson Club, Flemington, N. J.; Frederic G. Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. A. H. Robinson, New-Jersey; De Witt Clinton Morris, Bayonne, New-Jersey; Hon. L. B. Halsey, Newburg, N. Y.; Amos Clark, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; J. R. Hamilton, New-York; Gen. Chas. R. Brayton, Providence, R. I.; Wm. H. Northrop, New-York; G. W. Hamilton, New-York; Col. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster. Col. Cave, Pennsylvania.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, was at head-quarters a great part of the day.

He expressed himself as much pleased with the successful mass-meeting of Republicans in Orange on Thursday night.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Secretary John P. Sindsay was for a great part of yesterday alone at the Greeley head-quarters, Glenham Hotel. The Greeleyite "lazzaroni," as they have been termed by that honest Southron, Col. Mosby, kept away, probably being apprehensive of a stronger confirmation of the last news from North Carolina, so disastrous to their hopes. The notorious Wood has arrived. He is keeping quiet, and is supposed to be at work preparing his final report.

DEMOCRATIC HEAD-QUARTERS.

The rooms of the Democratic National Committee, Spingler House, were like a cemetery yesterday. The few Democrats sitting in the chairs looked awfully dejected. All hope seems to have departed here, and, to judge from the inactivity displayed, there is an abandonment of the national struggle for the Presidency. But for the Democratic prospects of success in the local elections, the doors of these head-quarters would probably be closed.

JOHN COCHRANE'S COMMITTEE.

The Liberal Republican State Committee are still at work folding campaign documents. The same class of disreputable politicians continue to call, and the same amount of boasting is indulged in. The four-eyed Van Wyck runs the machine, John Cochrane only appearing on special occasions. Drowsy individuals continue to visit the rooms for afternoon naps. Several were seen sleeping in chairs and on the sofa yesterday.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club met last evening at No. 457 Fourth-avenue. The club-house was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the victory in North Carolina. A profusion of Chinese lanterns shed a perfect flood of light over and around for several blocks, and showed to fine effect the magnificent network banner—the largest in the country—recently raised by the club. Enthusiastic crowds thronged the hall-way and rooms of the club-house. In the absence of the regular chairman, Gen. Burke, of the Irish Brigade, was called to the Chair. Gen. Burke made a stirring speech, in which he exhorted his hearers to organize thoroughly, as by that means only could they hope to defeat their opponents, who would not scruple to use any, even the most nefarious, means to accomplish victory. Since we last met, said the speaker, North Carolina has declared for Grant and Wilson, peace and unity; and ere we meet again, Maine will have accomplished a victory as peaceful and as glorious.

Mr. Wm. J. Peebles was the next speaker introduced. In an address which excited repeated rounds of applause he discussed the issues of the coming campaign and the merits of the rival candidates finishing with a humorous sketch of Horace Greeley as President, with Peter P. Sweeny as Attorney-General, and William M. Tweed as Secretary of the Treasury. The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Hewitt, Medical Director of Gen. Grant's staff, and Mr. Stearns, of Georgia.

Before the meeting adjourned, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Banner Committee, of which Mr. Bernard Biglin is the Chairman. A large number of new members joined the Club last evening.

The Working Men for Grant and Wilson.

A rousing meeting of the Eleventh Ward Working Men's Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last night, at Union Hall, Avenue C and Fourth-street, Mr. Robert P. Mackey in the chair. Mr. James Duke, a prominent advocate of the working men, said that they were very fortunate in having such a ticket as that of Grant and Wilson, for they were essentially the friends of the working classes, both having been born and brought up working men. [Applause.] Another reason why the working men should support President Grant, was his unswerving support of the eight-hour law, which he had always maintained. Now, a word as to the Dolly Varden candidate (Horace Greeley.) He is known to be in sympathy with secessionists, and secession was the teaching of Democracy. The Southerners had not yet given up the "lost cause," and when Mr. Greeley entered into the compact with the Democrats, he pledged himself that, if elected, he would never use military force to coerce any State that may wish to secede. [Hisses.] The speaker then congratulated his hearers on the glorious victory achieved in the Old North State, and urged them to strain every nerve to secure a victory for Grant, Wilson and the Union.

Mr. John R. Knox and others also delivered stirring addresses.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Party, by a preconcerted system of misrepresentation, (or, as Horace Greeley would say, "villainous lying,") in regard to the election in North Carolina, have rendered themselves unworthy of that respect which is due to an honest opponent; therefore,

Resolved, That the Spartan band of patriots who have rescued the Old North State from the murderous grasp of the Kuklux, and Greeleyite Democracy, are entitled to the thanks of all true Republicans, both East and West, North and South.

Resolved, That we will fight it out on the same line until Grant and Wilson are triumphantly elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

Central Committee of German Greeley and Brown Campaign Clubs.

The President of the Central Committee has appointed the members of the Executive Committee in the Assembly Districts, and the members at large. The Executive Committee is composed of the following-named gentlemen: Theodore G. Glaubensklee, Dr. Feodore Mierson, John Dilger, Franz Venino, Christoph Bendinger, Charles Kinkel, John H. Timmerman, Jas. Goldschmidt. First Assembly District—Claus Puckhafer; Second, Jacob Koehler; Third, Henry Peters; Fourth, Prof. Heinrich Ahrens; Fifth, Charles Kaiser; Sixth, Cassimir Krenkel; Eighth, Simon Schnitzler; Tenth, Anthony Eickhoff; Eleventh, Jacob Windecker; Twelfth, Aaron Aarons; Thirteenth, Hartwig Gercke; Fourteenth, Peter Cook; Fifteenth, John H. Tietjen; Sixteenth, Emil Huger; Seventeenth, Moritz Ellenger; Nineteenth, Germain Hauschel; Twentieth, Franz Koebley; Twenty-first, L. Brost. At large, Henry Woltman, Charles E. Wendt. A meeting for organization will be held next Monday, at 4 P. M., at No. 146 East Fourteenth-street.

A Greelyite Meeting—The Notorious Saunders on the Election.

There was a fair attendance at the Wigwam, in Forty-ninth-street, last evening, of sorehead Republicans, consequent of the report that Mr. W. H. Saunders, of Maryland, would speak. A special invitation was extended to all colored men, but it is a significant fact that no more than twenty were present. The proceedings of the evening opened with the reading of the life of Horace Greeley by a Mr. Charles Guidet. After speaking for about fifteen minutes, and while in the midst of a voluminous sentence, he was abruptly interrupted by the advertised orator of the evening, and a Mr. Geo. W. Halton, another colored man, entering the building. The Chairman nodded condescendingly to Guidet to take his seat, while the audience cheered their brethren from North Carolina. This manufactured applause and cheering having subsided, Mr. Halton was introduced, and delivered a speech at least an hour in length, full of nothing else but Horace Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, and Schurz, Sumner and Horace Greeley.

Mr. Saunders next spoke. He said:

We are upon the threshold of the most important contest that ever took place in this country. When Horace Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati people did not imagine the movement would have grown to the extent it has. We went to North Carolina the other day to grapple on behalf of that platform adopted at the capital of Ohio; we went there under serious difficulties, but the result you know. We do not accuse them of counting in their Governor, but we tell them our friends in the old North State will not count in Gen. Grant next November. There are thousands of negroes who, although they embraced Republican principles, will never vote for him. We are here to claim that the sensible men of our race will vote for Greeley in November. I am a Republican, heart and soul, but when I saw that the Democratic Party could swallow Horace Greeley, I came to the conclusion that I could swallow the Democracy. We have nothing to say against the charges made by the Grant papers of our doings in Carolina. We went there to convince our countrymen who they should vote for for their own benefit.

The men of the South ask the people of the North to join hands in electing Horace Greeley. We must not expect God will perform miracles in order to elect Greeley, but if the States are well canvassed we certainly shall elect him.

By this time the audience had considerably diminished, and when our reporter left Mr. Saunders was speaking to more benches than men.

The Republican Central Committee—Proceedings Last Evening.

A special meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening in Republican Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Mr. Hugh Gardner presiding.

It was resolved that the Presidents of the various Assembly District Associations be requested to call a meeting of said Associations, prior to the coming primary elections, for the purpose of enrolling and qualifying members.

Primary elections were also ordered to be held on Friday evening, 16th inst., to elect delegates to the State Convention at Utica, August 21.

A report of the Committee on Contested Seats, relative to a difference between several associations in the First Assembly District, was a subject of discussion. The report of the Committee, finally adopted, is as follows:

The Committee on Contested Seats, to whom was referred the difference in the First Assembly District, do respectfully report, as the result of their labors, the following resolution, the adoption of which they recommend:

Resolved, That the original action of the Committee on Contested Seats in relation to said district be reaffirmed; that all questions relative to district head-quarters or other matters in this connection be decided by a majority vote of the Association as recognized by this Committee; that in the event of a refusal or neglect of that portion of the Association, as represented by the President, to comply with the foregoing decision, that this body recognize as acting President of the First Assembly District Association the First Vice-President, Joseph P. Scully.

During the discussion pending the adoption of this report speeches were made by Hon. John A. White, D. D. T. Marshall, and Messrs. Kingsley and Thompson.

Judge White, in offering a resolution, referred to the frauds which had been perpetrated and attempted by the "Conservatives" in North Carolina. The Republican Party, he said, had achieved a victory which they should be proud of. He would recommend to the Committee that a contribution be taken up to pay for the Greeley salute, which must have been a loss to the managers of that party. It was instructive, knowing with what fidelity the colored population stand for Grant, that the votes which have given us the victory in North Carolina are those of the intelligent whites in that State.

Mr. D. D. T. Marshall said that the 10,000 white votes cast in North Carolina were those of men who had had their rights restored under the Union. This made the victory more brilliant.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the glorious victory achieved in the Old North State is but a forerunner of the still greater victory which will be achieved throughout the Union in the ides of November next, and a sure harbinger that Grant and Wilson will be triumphantly elected.

Mr. Thompson proposed that an association to be called the Union Club, be organized, the club to have branch associations in each Ward of the City, after the plan of the old Democratic Empire Club. The proposition was received with great favor by those present. The Committee then adjourned.

The German and American Campaign Club.

The Germans and Americans of the Eighth Assembly District, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, who recently formed jointly a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, held a meeting at the hall, No. 30 Rivington-street last night, which was largely attended by an enthusiastic assemblage of Gen. Grant's admirers. Mr. Charles Latour, the President of the Club occupied the chair, and enthusiastic addresses were delivered in English and German by Messrs. Capt. Toplany, a Hungarian, who spoke in English, and Jacob Japha and Chas. Latour in German, briefly reviewing the situation of the campaign. About thirty-three new members were enrolled, and a Finance Committee was appointed.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fourteenth District Republican Association was held at No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, when the following resolutions, presented by Mr. John H. Brady, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the Republican triumph in North Carolina.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and they are hereby tendered to our friends in that State for so gloriously vindicating the vitality and recuperative energy of the Republican organization in the South.

Resolved, That while animated with new courage by this victory, we should work with unceasing activity and vigilance to secure the full measure of that national triumph, which is even now within our grasp.

Col. Scovell and the New-Jersey Liberal Republican State Executive Committee.

The difficulty between Col. James M. Scovell and the State Executive Committee of the "Liberal" Republican Party in New-Jersey, though little is known of it publicly, seems to have become a matter of considerable importance to the party. Yesterday afternoon and evening a number of the members of the Committee were closeted in a private parlor of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, with Col. Scovell. As some of them are known to be personally his friends and others not, it is believed the meeting was held for the purpose of consultation on the steps to be taken. Among the gentlemen present besides Col. Scovell, were James Hugg, Jacob Starr, Messrs. Gerry, Note, Pye, Flagg and Hopkins. The consultation was of several hours duration, but was of a private character.

Papers were yesterday served on Mr. John F. Babcock, editor of the New-Brunswick *Fredonian*, at the instance of Col. Scovell, charging the editor with libel. The alleged libel is indirectly the outgrowth of the existing difficulty and of the position held by Col. Scovell on the Liberal National Executive Committee. Damages in the case are laid at $5,000.

Local Notes.

A meeting will be held at Stapleton on Tuesday, 13th inst., to select delegates to the Republican State Convention.

A member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, says the men to the number of ninety-five are solid for Grant.

Out of eight stores in Greenwich, between Spring and Vandam streets, containing twenty-four hands, a vote was recently taken which resulted as follows: Grant, 21; Greeley, 3.

Over 100 citizens of White Plains and vicinity have issued a call for a meeting to be held at Moger's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson Club.

Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, yesterday granted a permit for a salute of 100 guns to be fired this morning, at the intersection of Broadway and Myrtle-avenue, in honor of the North Carolina victory.

About fifty colored citizens of Yonkers have organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, with Henry Peel for President; Frank Moultrie, Vice-President; G. W. Greene, Secretary, and Wm. Jackson, Treasurer.

A meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, Mr. James L. Costello in the chair. Nothing but the regular routine business was transacted.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized on Thursday evening, in Leonia, Bergen County, N. J. Another meeting is to be held at the same place next Wednesday evening, when there will be addresses by eminent speakers.

A strong Republican Club was organized at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, on Tuesday evening, with D. O. Bradley as President, and Gen. James Bowen, John B. Kitching, J. A. Briggs, James Patterson and Daniel W. King as Vice-Presidents. Resolutions indorsing Grant and Wilson were adopted with enthusiasm. A considerable number of Democrats were present and joined the club, promising to do efficient work during the canvass.

A meeting of the colored voters of the Eighth Ward and Fifth Assembly District took place last evening at No. 129 Spring-street, Mr. George W. Francis in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. H. A. Matthews, Major Arnold and others. Their motto is "Grant, Wilson and Victory," and from the enthusiasm manifested last evening it may be relied upon that they will use all their influence to secure the vote of every colored citizen for the true Republican candidates.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Decker Hall, at South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson Club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Daniel Adams, Jr. A Committee on Organization reported A. J. Metz for President; Ira C. Kilburn, Vice-President; R. A. Halliday, Secretary; Andrew Brown, Treasurer; Eugene Plunkitt, Daniel Adams, Jr., and Edwin H. Mead, Finance Committee; W. F. Newton, L. T. Milligan, Jos. Conrow, W. H. Kitchell, Jr., and Lewis P. Taylor, Executive Committee, who were duly elected. After a few spirited remarks by W. F. Newton, Esq., and others, the meeting adjourned to the 19th inst. Some 150 names were enrolled as members of the Club.

GEORGIA.

Republican Rejoicing at Atlanta Over the North Carolina Victory—The Anti-Greeley Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic popular demonstrations ever witnessed in this State took place last evening at the City Hall-square, in celebration of the Republican victory in North Carolina. Bonfires were lighted and bands played previous to the speaking, which continued to a very late hour. There were several thousands present, nearly all of whom were citizens of the city and vicinity, and who had assembled upon very short notice. Ex-Gov. Conley, Senator Brock, and Major Z. B. Hargrove were among the speakers. The colored men were out *en masse*, and gave additional assurance of their unanimity for Grant and Wilson. All efforts have failed thus far to decoy the colored men into the support of the Baltimore ticket. The meeting was orderly, but enthusiastic to an extraordinary degree, and gave abundant evidence of the fact that the Republican Party in this section has been strengthened rather than weakened by the Democratic Liberal Republican Tammany coalition.

There was also an enthusiastic meeting of the Anti-Greeley Democrats held at the same time, at James Hall, under the supervision of the Young Men's Democratic Club. There were about 1,200 persons in attendance. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the party to eternal opposition to the Greeley ticket. Among the speakers present were Hon. James L. Seward, formerly a Member of Congress from the Third District, and a conspicuous Democratic leader in this State; Mr. Atkinson, a representative of the Democracy of the old school, and Col. W. H. Weems, one of the most gifted and popular of the late Confederate leaders in Georgia. It is by no means improbable that a coalition will be formed between the Republicans and the Anti-Greeley Democrats, whereby an Anti-Greeley Democratic Governor will be elected and the electoral vote of the State cast for Grant and Wilson. The breach in the Democratic Party over the Baltimore and Cincinnati tickets is now considered irreparable, and in any event Greeley will not receive the Democratic vote of the State by at least 25,000.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Greeley Ridiculed by His Friends—The Serenade to Sumner—Notes from the Census—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There was a funny incident in the Greeley meeting last night that escaped the notice of the reporters for the Democratic papers, or else it was cut out by the remorseless night editors, whom Mr. Greeley fears. Two years ago in the great carnival procession there were several figures made up to resemble some well-known public men. Among the persons thus distinguished was Horace Greeley. The Greeley Committee for last night thought to produce a sensation, and procured the identical Greeley mask—at least it is said to be the same—used at the carnival, and having fixed a young man up in it, introduced him to the audience, which had been put in a somnolent condition by Ex-Senator Fowler. He was taken first upon the grand stand and to the speakers' desk, when he bowed profusely and in the blandest possible manner. Mr. Greeley's effigy had been improperly trained, and thought it was expected that he should make a speech. He got as far as "Fellow-citizens," when his coat-tails were seized upon as guys to bring and hold him to his seat, and he was successfully choked off. The mask was a most outrageous caricature, and if anything as ugly should appear in *Harper's* the whole Greeley press would shriek together. This hideous thing was taken to the two side shows and exhibited, and then marched through the crowd amid jeers and jokes and shouts of laughter.

THE SUMNER SERENADE.

The twenty-one colored citizens, minus two withdrawn, who published their names as willing to follow the advice of Mr. Sumner's letter, arranged a serenade for him to-night. Mr. Sumner preferred not to be serenaded, but they persisted, and he yielded. At 9 o'clock, the hour advertised, about fifty persons, mostly white, were sitting on the curb near his house. A half hour later the number had increased a little, and the band came, accompanied by about 100 persons. It played several airs before his door, during which time the people living near, including the guests of the Arlington Hotel, assembled to hear the music, so that when he came out to respond, there were 400 or 500 persons in the hearing of his voice. There was a good deal of disappointment manifested that he did not make a political speech. He mentioned no man's name. He only, in the most modest manner, reminded the colored men of his past, present, and prospective services in their behalf, and assured them the Civil Rights bill was about to become a law.

JOTTINGS FROM THE CENSUS.

The number of children in the United States under five years old is 5,513,343, of which 2,797,887 are male and 2,717,456 female. The male children from five to nine inclusive are 2,437,442, and female 2,377,271; total, 4,814,713. The number of male inhabitants of all ages under twenty-one is 10,050,563; female, 9,976,307; total, 20,026,870. The census tables just ready for publication show that of the population of New-York, 2,163,229 are male, and 2,219,530 female. Of the school age, (that is, from five to eighteen,) there are 613,659 male and 617,329 females. The militia of the State, or the male inhabitants between eighteen and forty-five years old, numbers 881,500. The male inhabitants of the State above twenty-one years old are 1,158,901, of which number 981,587 are voters. The militia of New-York County number 213,937; the male inhabitants over twenty-one years old number 240,990, and the voters 188,276.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. Cowen, and the Commission with which he is, have been for some days at Fort Peck in conference with the Sioux. They will start from there to-morrow to return by way of Fort Benton. These two places are some hundreds of miles north of Helena, Montana.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Treasury has just issued a manuel of the Customs tariff for the use of its officers. It contains, first, the Tariff bill passed last Session, approved June 6, 1871, and second, a tabular arrangement of the rates of duty under the existing tariff statutes. It was prepared by Mr. E. B. Elliott, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury Department has conditionally remitted the forfeitures incurred by the steamers John Romer and Rose Standish, of the Boston and Hingham line, against which proceedings have been in the United States District Court of Massachusetts. The grounds for remission are that the violations of law were merely of a technical character, on account of it not having been well settled what appliances and equipments were necessary for the boats in the business in which they were engaged. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were: Coin, $71,055,716; including certificates, $39,430,680; and currency, $11,379,539. Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the Cuban steamer Pioneer has been dismantled by the Government, tied to the wharf at Newport, and placed in charge of a keeper, under the jurisdiction of the United States District Court.

The National Democracy.

Some indisposition having been shown by a number of the delegates to the National Democracy General Committee, at a former meeting, to act in conjunction with Tammany in getting up a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, the matter was discussed last evening at a meeting of the General Committee, and it was unanimously agreed to act in unison with Tammany and other organizations in getting up the meeting.

Letter from Arabella Goddard.

Arabella Goddard, who ranks as the first pianist of the age, speaks in glowing terms of the American Piano, and calls the Weber Piano unsurpassed anywhere and *unapproached* in America.

BREVOORT HOUSE, July 23, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. WEBER: On the eve of my departure for Europe, I cannot refrain from thanking you for your very kind attentions during my stay, and to assure you of my great regret that my contract did not allow me to play on your instruments in public at this time. Nevertheless, I must say that the upright piano, which I used at my room, as also the grand pianos, which I have seen of your make, have *no superior anywhere, and I certainly have not seen any instruments in America which approach them even.* The tone is so very pure and sympathetic, yet so powerful, while the touch is so elastic, that an artist is involuntarily drawn to them. I hope ere long to return to America, and have the pleasure of playing them throughout the country.

ARABELLA GODDARD.

—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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LAUGHING GAS.—Drs. HASBROUCK and HOWLAND give gas daily, and have extracted teeth for more than 20,000 people without accident. Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, rooms, No. 958 Broadway, corner 22d-st.—*Advertisement.*

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The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, Aug. 11, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PARK THEATRE—NO. II. A continuation of the history of this famous old play-house, commenced in our issue of last Sunday.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT DRESDEN, being a semi-humorous account of a boat-race between some of the American and English residents of that celebrated German city.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic Gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

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NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

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New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED

STRONG—CURTIS.—In Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at the residence of her brother, Benj. Strong, by Rev. Charles W. Fritts, Mrs. ELIZABETH McD. STRONG, daughter of Oliver S. Strong, to ALFRED L. CURTIS, all of New-York City.

DIED.

ADDOMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 8, HOWARD LAWRENCE, only child of William H. and Ida M. Addoms, aged 8 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., at St. Peter's P. E. Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn.

BESTE.—Suddenly, on July 22, at South Norwood, near London, England, CHARLES F. BESTE, of New-York, aged 44 years.

BENNET.—On Friday, Aug. 9, CHARLES H. BENNET, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Archibald and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Burnes Bennet, No. 88 Monroe-st., on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARRON.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 8, at the Clinton Hotel, Nos. 254 and 256 Fulton-st., HENRY W. BARRON, M. D., in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Charles Boromeo, Sidney-place, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M.

CAMMANN.—At his residence, at Fordham, Westchester County, OSWALD CAMMANN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Aug. 12, from St. James' Church, Fordham, at 3¼ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham Depot upon the arrival of the 2¼ train (Harlem Railroad) from Grand Central Depot.

COWAN.—At Englewood, N. J., 9th inst., JOHN F. COWAN.

Funeral at his late residence, Monday, at 10½ A. M. Trains leave by Northern Railroad, at 8 and 9 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-street.

CROSBY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872, MARTHA H., wife of Judah Crosby, in the 65th year of her age.

DENNIS.—At New-London, Conn., Aug. 9, HENRY DENNIS, (father of Chas. Dennis, of this City,) in the 87th year of his age.

IRWIN.—On the 8th inst., ELIZABETH, beloved wife of William Irwin, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

KEASBEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, at Lake Mohonk, Ulster County, N. Y., MARY P., wife of the late Dr. Keasbey, of Salem, N. J.

KOSTER.—On the 9th inst., JOHN D. KOSTER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 West 20th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands, Long Island, WILLIAM KOUWENHOVEN, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 10.

HALSTEAD.—At her late residence, No. 170 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J., JANE F. HALSTEAD, wife of David P. Halstead, aged 78 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, CHARLES B., son of the late Abm. F. Howe, of Roxbury, Mass.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Samuel A. Nolen, No. 118 East 70th-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., JAMES M. JOHNSTON, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 East 60th-st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

MAYO.—Suddenly, at Chester, Penn., on Wednesday, 7th inst., CARL VON BERNUTH, only son of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo.

Funeral from the residence of parents, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers, Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family requested to attend the funeral without further invitation.

NICHOLSON.—At Jericho, Long Island, on 9th inst., MIRIAM, eldest daughter of John and Miriam Nicholson, aged 13 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PACKARD.—At Pine Bluff, Ark., 7th July, 1872, WILLIAM H. PACKARD, son of A. Packard, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 34 years and 3 days.

PRYOR.—On the morning of the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 25 Gramercy Park, JAMES W. PRYOR, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PLUMMER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 7, 1872, of paralysis, SUSAN WHITE, wife of John L. Plummer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 142 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SANXAY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, ANNA, widow of John Sanxay, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James B. Wilkins, No. 153 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

SATTERLEE.—At East Eden, Mt. Desert, Me., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 7, GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock.

YOUNG.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 9, JOHN YOUNG, (of the firm of John Young & Son,) in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Aug. 12, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 33 Fair-st., Newark.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a very slim attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 9. It was expected that the injunction of the United States Court, restraining the sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, would have been removed and the property again offered for sale, but the injunction was not removed, and the sale stands adjourned to Tuesday next, Aug. 13. The Supreme Court sale of the house and lot known as No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 98.9, was adjourned by the auctioneer, James M. Miller, to Friday, Aug. 23. By order of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lease of the two houses and lots known as Nos. 333 and 333½ West Twenty-eighth-street, to the same date. Also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the north side of Sixteenth-street, 375 feet east of Tenth-avenue, to Friday, Aug. 16, by order of the same referee.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of William Harvey Hart, Esq., referee, the two and a half-story brick house and lot, 25 by 79.4 by 25.11½ by 71.10, situate on the north side of Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, to Christian Boerge for $6,500; also, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot adjoining, on rear, and running obliquely westward of the same, 25.11½ by 73.2 by 25 by 66.8, to the same purchaser for $3,550; also, the two and a half-story back house and lot, 25x71.10x25.11½x64.4, adjoining the above, and fronting on East Eleventh-street, north side, 150 feet west of First-avenue, the same being subject to right of way through alley-way to premises in the rear, to the same purchaser for $5,000. The four-story brick tenement-house and lot in the rear of and adjoining the above was withdrawn from sale, as the amount for which the other three parcels sold for was sufficient so satisfy the judgment and expenses of the writ and sale.

The following real estate is advertised to be sold today, Saturday, Aug. 10:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, G. Irvine Whitehead, referee, the plot and buildings on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, 46 by 100.10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 94.5, on the west side of Elizabeth-street, 125 feet north of Bayard-street. Also, four five-story brick double tenement-houses and lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 238 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 50 by 103.3. Also, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 345 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 by 100. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the five-story high-stoop double-tenement brick house and lot, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue. Also, the three three story high-stoop brown-stone houses, commencing on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, the corner being 22.2 by 50 by 82.2, and the adjoining lots 20 by 82.2.

Exchange Sales, Friday Aug. 9, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 2½-story brick h. and l., 25x71.10x25.11½x64.4, n. s. of 11th-st., 150 ft. w. of 1st av.	$5,000
1 2½-story back h. and l., 25x79.4x25.11½x71.10, n. s. 11th st., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av.	6,500
1 4-story brick tenement, 25.11½x73.2x25x66.8, rear, n. s. 11th-st., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av.	3,550

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

Mulberry-st., e. s., No. 112, 25x100, h. and l., mortgages $7,500	$12,500
3d-st., n. s., 527 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96, sub mortgages $8,570	13,000
3d-st., n. s., 327 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96, ½ part, mortgages $4,285	6,375
33d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, h. and l., ½ part	5,250
33d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, correction deed	nom.
58th-st., s. s., 143.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, mortgages $2,000	20,000
51st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	7,800
90th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Madison av., 26x100.5, h. and l., b. and s.	nom.
78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x68.7x25.4x64.1	2,500
39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; 9th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	16,000
92d-st., s. w. corner Lexington-av., 30x56.8, h. and l.; Lexington-av., w. s., 156.8 ft. s. of 92d-st., 22x63, h. and l.	30,000
113th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11	3,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x75, h. and l.	14,500
4th-av., e. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 33d-st., 18.7x85, h. and l., mortgages $18,000	20,000
5th av., e. s., 100 11 ft. n. of 111th-st., thence n. 50.6x83x12x.9x26.1x100	5,000
10th-av., n. e. corner 75th-st., 127.2x100	45,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Broadway, No. 755, 18 years, per year	$12,500
30th-st., No. 456, West, 5 years, per year	1,000
34th-st., No. 414, West, 3 years, per year	1,300
2d-av., n. e. corner 55th-st., 5 years, per year	3,000
8th-av., No. 577, 3 years, per year	1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x50x100, in West 43d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

TWO FULL LOTS, SITUATE ON A WIDE street, less than fifty feet off the Riverside Park drive; will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price. Apply to F. I. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, very desirable dwelling, three stories and Mansard roof; full view of harbor; lot 25x150, with front and store on Furman-st.; price moderate; terms easy. ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN DOLLARS!

LOTS.	LOTS.	LOTS.
$7.	$7.	$7.

A lot of ground 25x90 feet, in the Township of Babylon, on the South-side Railroad, Long Island,

FOR
SEVEN DOLLARS!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!!

At the office of the
NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,
No. 20 State-st.
and
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st.,
CALVIN PEPPER,
General Agent.

$5,000—**FOR SALE**, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no musquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.—The well-known "Winthrop Place," at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x40, with three or four acres, as may be wanted. Dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear. The grounds are in fine order, and beautifully shaded with many large old trees. Out-buildings are numerous and first-class. On the property is a lake, water-fall, and mill. Ground, all told, about six acres. The entirety can be bought for $30 000, or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., ONE of the most beautiful and desirable residences in the State, consisting of an elegant and well-arranged brick mansion-house, stable and carriage-house, with five acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns and walks; rare shade-trees and shrubs; also, an abundance of apples, pears, grapes, and small fruits; the house is at present furnished, which will be sold with the premises if desired; for parties seeking a Summer or a permanent residence, this is a rare opportunity to purchase. For further particulars address FIELD & TYLER, Brattleboro, Vt., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, WITH eighteen or twenty rooms, furnished in the best manner, with all modern improvements, garden and grounds beautiful, great variety of fruit, for sale with five or fourteen acres; location five minutes' walk from Mount Vernon Depot. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lands and village lots for sale; a great variety also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st. (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—Beautiful shore front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; immediate possession. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIM against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet one inch and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C, with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid; and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five incehs and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.
DAVID McADAM, Referee,
jy25-2aw-3wTh and Sa* No. 11 Chambers-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired.) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—NO. 34 EAST 10th-st., 27x60x100, four stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; can be altered, if desired, for store purposes; a rare chance.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,000 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

TO LET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4th-av., No. 66 East 12th-st.; splendid store and basement, separately or together; new front, of the best construction.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—SPLENDID BASEMENT, NO. 744 Broadway, 25x100; an exceptionally good business chance. **GRISWOLD & HURRY,**
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 603 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house between 4th and 6th avs., 14th 59th to st.; price not to exceed $20,000.
W. M. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MILL property, (grain,) within 100 miles of City preferred. Address for ten days, with full particulars, price and terms, W. TREMAINE, Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF QUIET habits, wishes to secure a room or two rooms, nicely furnished, without board, in the house of a private family, between 8th and 16th sts., 6th-av. and Broadway; the best of reference will be given and required. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,976 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, UNfurnished, furnished, or partially so, between 14th-st. and Central Park, and Irving-place and 7th-av.; must be reasonable. Address, with location, and rent expected, Box No. 3,532 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN family, on or before Sept. 1, a second floor of four or five rooms in a private house; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, PART OF a floor in a nice house occupied by a private family. Address H., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 210 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition. 157 state-rooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 20 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 3 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneer's fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS H. ROSEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872, at 12½ P. M., the following assets of the estate of Louis H. Rosey, bankrupt: Debts due on open account—Henry Carlton Aymar, $11; George Hepburn, $11 50; Samuel E. Briggs, $33; Morton Price, $1 50; Thomas C. Taylor, $4; Stephen F. Austin, $6; Alexander Miller, $3 50; J. W. Elxieber, $4; J. Burgess, $2; Mrs. Wildon, $15 50; S. Operti, $16; — Benfield, $2 50; — Vose, $21; George A. Dickerson, $19; Samuel M. Blatchford, $49; Gould & Whitemore, $23; Mrs. Newcomb, $93 47; Ira Dubois, $1 50; Frank E. S. Beck, $243 85; George Helden, $6; S. Saulig, $20 80; G. H. Johnson, $51 05; L. De Metz, $146; William H. Runnett, $190 25; — Rejannier, $24; — Rockett, $1; — Bensei, 97 cents; Paul Vallie, $38 25; E. J. Atkinson, $3; Gen. Ingalls, $1 50; Michael Myers, $68 19; E. W. Osgood, $32 53; E. J. Bayard & Co., $4 95; H. A. R. Moon, $274 52; Capt. Steers, $42; W. E. Holloway, $62 25; W. C. Burgos, $39; Fred. A. Selber, 0 cents; W. H. Turner, $1; G. A. Mount, $1; S. W. Johnson, $1; A. Finch, $195; W. B. Wilkins, $8; Sam. T. Gunons, $82 50; Charles Percival, $15; R. S. Miller, $27 55; Thorp & Brown, $24 51; Sam. Franklin, $5; E. S. See, $15; Charles S. Frenche, $5; N. Nongaret, $30; George A. Dickerson, $10; A. Schwab, $3. Also, one market-wagon, valued at $105, which can be seen at No. 73 New-street, in the City of New-York. Also, all his right, title and interest in a certain suit in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, wherein Clarisse Davenport is plaintiff, and John E. Blancan, Joseph Murphy and Louis H. Rosey, the said bankrupt, are defendants, and which suit was referred to Henry Nicoll, Esq., of the City of New-York, as referee, to hear and determine, and the said referee having reported that the said complaint as against the said bankrupt should be dismissed, with costs. Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.
ANTHONY OECHS, Assignee, No. 73 New-street.
JAMES K. HILL, Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lütcken, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lütcken, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug. 5 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER,
Attorneys for creditors, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 3, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupt, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M., on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 10, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex Egypt.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.
MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St.,

AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,
SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.
Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We have a very small amount of these bonds for sale at **82 1-2 AND INTEREST.**

The road is EARNING NET THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS AND A DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK. The earnings are rapidly increasing.

These facts make the bonds a CHEAP AND PRIME SECURITY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,900.
For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $48,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $5,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing
WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

ELIZABETH CITY

7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY
BROWN, ANDERSON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Aug. 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE PAYMENT TO THE STOCK-holders of this Company of Ten 33-100 Dollars per share, by the terms of the contract of consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be made on and after the 15th day of August, inst., at the usual place of receiving dividends.

The transfer-books are closed preparatory to the issuing of new certificates in the consolidated company, of which due notice will be given.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of August, 1872.

The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 10th inst., to be reopened on the 16th inst.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872 of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.
RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Divine services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER of 4th-av.—Regular monthly reception MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12. Humorous and other readings by Mr. EUGENE O. JEPSON. Music by Prof. MORA. Exhibition of paintings in the parlors.

Members and friends are invited. Strangers from the City are cordially welcome on this and other evenings.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Prof. R. W. HUME will lecture at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY. Subject—*The Present the Age of Reason and the Rule of Science.* In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL will deliver a lecture. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity.* A picnic will be held at Elm Park Thursday, Aug. 15, 92d-st., near 8th-av.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Rev. WESLEY S. RAY, of Quebec, Canada, in the EVENING at 7½.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 11, Rev. CHAS. H. BRIGHAM will preach—MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

A STUDENT OF DREW SEMINARY wishes to supply a pulpit to the 1st of October. Address D., No. 60 East 4th-st.

BLEECKER-STREET MISSION.—The chapel at Nos. 97 and 99 King-st., near Hudson, will be open for public religious services on SUNDAY, Aug. 10, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor.—Divine service has been resumed in this Church; service every SABBATH MORNING during August at 10½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. HENRY B. CHAPIN will preach next Sabbath.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Protestant Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY MORNING only, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway—Service at 10½ o'clock each SABBATH MORNING during this month; preaching by Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY. All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 56th-st., near Broadway.—Services on SUNDAY commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY, of Newark, Ohio, will occupy the pulpit.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Services: Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN LOVE, of Albany. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers and others, whose places of worship are closed, cordially invited to meet with us.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Please come and listen to the children in the afternoon.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Dr. STANTON will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, CHARLES COOK, Acting Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Children's prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7½. Mother's prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7½. Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st., having been closed for cleaning, is open again. The Pastor, Rev. J. F. ELDER, having returned from his vacation, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Strangers and those whose houses of worship are closed are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching services every Sabbath in August: services on SABBATH, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHing SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL. Preaching at the Missions, No. 278 Water-st. and No. 275 West-st., at 3 P.M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, cor. of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. A. J. PARK will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. J. M. REID, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (18th-st., near 8th-av.,) TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M.

REV. D. B. JUTTEN, OF WASHINGton, D. C., will preach for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs. SUNDAYS, 11th and 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder J. G. SCHAFF at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Resurrection Body*; at 3 P. M., by Elder J. PHILIP BISHOP, from Pennsylvania; subject—*The Nature and Destiny of Man.* All are cordially invited; seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and for deaf-mutes at 3 P. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, Association Hall, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., (of Albany.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per Cent. interest on **$5 to $5,000.**
ASSETS, **$10,358,279 88.**

HEREAFTER THE DIVIDENDS payable to the creditors of the late Bowling-green Savings Bank will be paid on Mondays and Thursdays only, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 33 Broadway. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Receiver.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States.
Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
Assets over $4,000,000.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS.
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of April, 1872.
JOHN A. DAVIS,
F. A. MACY, Executors.
T. E. MACY,
ap26-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.
ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1872.
JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHARVET,
ap6-1aw6mSa* Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872. FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.
mh16-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of February, 1872. WILLIAM A. POND,
f24-1aw6mSa* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1872.
JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.
mh9-1aw6m S*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German Protestant young woman; very respectable; or as nurse or house-keeper; fully competent for either situation; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits gentlemen's patronage; linens done up in first-class style and at shortest notice at $1 per dozen; called for and delivered without charge. Orders left at No. 148 East 50th-st., No. 26 West 11th-st., No. 862 Broadway, and No. 308 West 23d-st. will receive prompt attention.

NURSE.—BA A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French girl, as nurse and chamber-maid; is very competent in taking care of children; is also a good plain seamstress; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse to a sick lady, by the week or month; good references. Call for two days at No. 592 Water-st., near Montgomery.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. B., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

COLLECTOR, &c.—A POSITION OF trust and responsibility as collector, cashier, &c., is desired by an American (thirty) of integrity; cash deposit for faithful performance of duties, if required. Address Z. Z., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as farmer; understands the rearing of all kinds of fancy stock, draining and gardening; single man; recommendations unexceptionable. Apply to W. B., Miners' Home, No. 166 Washington-st.

PORTER.—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR any place of trust by a respectable Protestant; does not drink or smoke; good City reference. Address 163 East 75th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

PORTER.—A TRUSTWORTHY AND REliable man wishes a situation as porter; has the best of City references. Address PORTER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AGENCY, OR TO REPREsent some mercantile or manufacturing concern; have an extensive business acquaintance in Maryland and Virginia; references will be satisfactory. Address MERCHANT, care of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is sober and obliging; best City references. Call on or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-st.

CLERK.—WANTED A YOUNG MAN WHO is a good penman, quick at figures and can come well recommended, as assistant entry clerk in a commission dry-goods house. Address in own handwriting and with references, F. P. C., Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

SALESMAN.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced umbrella salesman wanted. Address, in writing, giving references and terms, Box No. 1,763 Post-office, ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY AS COMPANION FOR an invalid lady, and to manage a small household in New-Jersey; a pleasant home and full control; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 2,822 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO WORK on derricks as helpers. Apply, ready to go to work, at No. 141 Centre-st., at 12 o'clock, Aug. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. JOHN H. RHODES,
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 12th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, into carts furnished by the Government, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
5,000 yards Burlaps.
3,000 yards Enameled Cloth, naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Br'v't Maj.-Gen'l.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC..........Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC..........Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia.....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria.....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia.....Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, 10th August. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
India..........Aug. 10	Trinacria..........Aug. 14
California..........Aug. 17	Iowa..........Aug. 21
Australia..........Aug. 24	Britannia..........Aug. 28
Columbia..........Aug. 31	Assyria..........Sept. 4
Europa..........Sept. 7	Caledonia..........Sept. 11
Anglia..........Sept. 14	Olympia..........Sept. 18

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE........DAURE........Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE.....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON...Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE......Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——........Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	39
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer BIENVILLE, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ———, Capt. ———, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.
5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between James Gilmour and George T. Woolley, under the firm name of Gilmour & Woolley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Gilmour will continue the business and settle the affairs of said firm, and is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. Dated New-York, August 9, 1872.
JAMES GILMOUR,
GEORGE T. WOOLLEY.

THE FIRM OF GEO. W. LYON & CO. is dissolved this day; the business of said firm will be settled by GEORGE W. LYON.
GEORGE W. LYON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1872.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.
Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.
Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS.
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Yeomans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

WOODBURN.
A family school for twenty young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—A mixed seminary for ladies and gentlemen, with equal privileges. A business department and musical institute with superior facilities. Special attention given to preparation for College. Fall Term 1872 commences Aug. 21. Circulars sent on application to E. COOKE, Principal.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS MACGREGOR'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, Flushing, L. I.; seventh year; will open Sept. 17.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11.
First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.
Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.
Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.
Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., } Principals
D. A. ROWE, A. B., }

S. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.
Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NO. 117 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will open SEPT. 26; number limited, a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above.
ANNA C. BRACKETT.
IDA M. ELIOT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 6?D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor. City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER would like to make an engagement to teach English branches, or Latin, French and drawing. Address, LOUISE P. CLARKE, Box No. 37 Long Meadow, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR PUBLIC schools and seminaries. Send for MUTUAL PLAN for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE BAY COUPE HORSE, sixteen hands high, six years old, and best Vermont stock; warranted to be sound in single or double harness. Call at No. 524 West 22d-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished floors, with private table, four doors from Gilsey House, can now be engaged for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; transient boarders taken.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Two desirable rooms, front and back; board if desired; to a agreeable party terms to suit. Reference required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—(NO. 140 EAST, near Irving-place)—Excellent board and pleasant rooms for gentlemen and families.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.
The season will continue until Sept. 18; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT one of the finest country residences around New-York, less than five minutes' walk of depot at Fairview, N. J.; twenty trains daily, time less than thirty minutes to either Chambers or 23d-street ferries; over sixty acres of ground, abundance of shade, fresh milk, &c.; stabling for horses; terms, $8 to $21 a week. Apply to G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, or to No. 13 Greenwich-st., New-York.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. BARNEY'S. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References; Dr. James R. Wood, No. 80 Irving-place, and Mr. Charles E. Willis, No. 168 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES (ONE AN INvalid) and their maid, one large room, with hall room adjoining, with board from September to June. Address, stating terms and giving references, BOARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARDING FOR ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS WANTED.—A lady or gentleman who has the furniture, or money, or real estate, to the amount of $3,000 to $5,000, will please call at the office of BRADFIELD & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MOTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURARNCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.
je8-1aw6mS JOHN H. PLATT, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of trial—the County of Sullivan.—SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against SARAH J. GILMOUR, (widow of James Gilmour,) John Alexander Gilmour, (son of the late James Gilmour,) William Dougal Gilmour, Robert Warrell Gilmour, Sarah Dougal Gilmour, Charles Edward Gilmour, Margaret Gilmour, (widow of John A. Gilmour,) John Alexander Gilmour, (son of the late John A. Gilmour,) Leonard Pierce, Jr., and Margaret Ann Pierce, his wife, Albert V. Demarest, and Rachel Demarest, his wife, John I. Smith, and John Dodds, and Edward C. Donnelly, as surviving partner of the firm of Donnelly, Durning & Co., defendants.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Sullivan, in the Town of Monticello, in said County of Sullivan, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1872.
GERARDUS C. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the said Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at Monticello, in said County, on the 30th day of May, 1872.
GERARDUS C. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.
au3-1aw6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER P. IRVIN and CHARLES A. SHERMAN, surviving assignees of Robert L. Taylor, and the said Robert L. Taylor, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL, survivor of Thomas Fielden and John R. Gardner, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1872.
GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated July 5, 1872.
GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
au10-1aw4wSa*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a machine that will take mixed flexible composition into molds for manufacture into blocks, under at least twenty tons pressure, and to turn out five hundred blocks or more per hour. Any party furnishing a machine within one week that will perform such service will obtain a liberal price. Also wanted, a crusher to pulverize dry clay. Apply at the NEW-YORK PIPE AND PAVING COMPANY, 925 Broadway, second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19,
With the great psychological drama of
THE BELLS,
Which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of MATHIAS.
The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, APPOINTMENTS and EFFECTS, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.
The box-sheet will be opened on Monday next, Aug. 12, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured.

WALLACK'S.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY,
by the world-famed
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
supported by her mammoth organization.
SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872.
LAST TIMES of ROBIN HOOD.
LAST TIMES of ROBIN HOOD.
MATINEE { Open at 1; begins at 1½.
{ Over at 4 o'clock.
EVENING.—Open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock.
Secure your seats in advance.
MONDAY, Aug. 12..........BLUE BEARD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The building will be ready for the reception of articles ON MONDAY, AUG. 26,
And will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock M.
Circulars and applications for space can be had at the rooms of the
INSTITUTE,
No. 22 Cooper Building.
The managers especially urge that exhibitors will have their articles located with as little delay as possible, so that the Exhibition will be complete on the day of opening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

HOTELS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS

STATE COMMITTEE AT

BAGG'S HOTEL, Utica.

Orders for rooms by mail or telegraph will be

promptly honored.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.
WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th...11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.. 8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.......11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 11th.... 7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 10th...12:00 M.
Monday, 12th.... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th....12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th... 9:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.... 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th 10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th.... 1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 9th.......12:00 M.	Saturday, 10th.. 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th...12:00 M.	Monday, 12th.... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th.... 2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th.. 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th 9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th. 10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th..... 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion $1.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepang Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¼ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. 9:15 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
Notwithstanding the great success of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT OF
KIT! KIT! KIT!
New-York's great favorite actor,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
KIT, in his intensely interesting drama of KIT,
KIT, KIT,
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER, KIT,
depicting with power and fidelity
LIFE AND ADVENTURES in the SOUTH-WEST.
LAST MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, Aug. 12, first time of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU IN SAM.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AND AVOID THE CROWD.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST TWO APPEARANCES
OF THE
VOKES.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2½
THIS EVENING AT 8.
GOOD FOR NOTHING, with ROSINA VOKES as NAN, and THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE, at both performances. Secure your seats in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
The house will be closed for alterations and repairs from Aug. 16 to Sept. 16, when it will reopen with one of the largest and most attractive comedy companies ever gathered in this City.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE.
MATINEE, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
EVENING, THIS DAY, at 8 o'clock.
LAST TIMES } Of the great sensation, One Wife, with
LAST TIMES } CHARLOTTE THOMPSON and its
LAST TIMES } splendid cast and superb mounting.
ONE WIFE. } LAST REPRESENTATIONS.
ONE WIFE. } LAST REPRESENTATIONS.
MONDAY, AUG. 12, the famed artists,
Mr. and Mrs. LINGARD.

GRAND SOIREE CONCERT,
AT
JONES' WOOD PARK,
68th-st. and East River,
ON
SUNDAY, AUG. 11, 1872,
BY THE
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.
Signor L. CONTERNO..........Leader
To commence at 3 o'clock.
ADMISSION.
Gentleman and lady, 50 cents; single gentleman, 35 cents; children, 15 cents.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.
THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock.
Entrance from Winter-st.
Single admission, 50 cents; package of five tickets, $2.

GRANT CAMPAIGN SONGS.
"Shout then for Liberty and Union," 35 cents; "Gen. Grant's the Man," 30 cents; "Grant-ed," 30 cents; "U. S. G.," 30 cents; "We'll Go with Grant Again," 30 cents; each arranged with beautiful chorus. For sale at all music-stores. Copies mailed, postage free. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, Nos. 547 Broadway and 39 Union-square, New-York.

LECTURES.

LECTURE COMMITTEES.—HON. THOMAS FITCH will lecture next season on *The Coming Empire, The Mahomet of the West, Scalpers and Quakers,* and *Our Whole Continent.* MARK TWAIN says of him: "I know him well, as lawyer, newspaper editor, silver-miner and Congressman. I know him to be an orator by birth, education and instinct. He is a fascinating speaker. I pledge my word that he will hold any audience willing prisoners for two hours that can be gathered together before him, in any city of America, from Boston to New-Orleans, and from Baltimore to San Francisco. And no matter what subject he chooses, whether it be worn or fresh, old or new, he will make his audience think they never listened to anything so delightful before. I have heard Mr. Fitch pretty often; and so I am not afraid to make these strong statements." To make engagements, address REDPATH & FALL, Boston Lyceum Bureau, No. 36 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 24 East River) SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:05 A. M., and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

A. A.—FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYSIDE.—New steam-boats from Spring-st. every SUNDAY at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 2:30, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at 34th-st. ten minutes later; and daily at 10, 2, 5 and 7 P. M. Thirty cents for the round trip.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON., NO. 101 4TH-AV.**

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, carved legs, agraffe treble, fully warranted, $250, manufacturer's prices; $12 monthly instalments. CABLE'S, No. 470 8th-av., near 34th-st.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SECOND MEETING, 1872.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16.
SATURDAY, AUG. 17.
MONDAY, AUG. 19.
TUESDAY, AUG. 20.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.
All the good race-horses in the country will be present. The programme includes hurdle races and steeple chases, besides numerous flat races at all distances.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 3, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Augustus M. Miller, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—No. 3,493.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of August 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William F. Smith, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOSIAH FLETCHER, Assignee.

REWARDS.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL black-and-tan TERRIER, with small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Jerry." Apply at dry-goods store, No. 367 Bleecker-st.

GRANT AND THE FREEDMEN.

His Practical Services to the Colored Race.

He Protects, Shields and Employs Them in War.

He Recognizes and Defends Their Rights in Peace.

A Powerful Letter from Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Frederick Douglass publishes in his paper, the *New National Era*, a long and cogent appeal to the colored people for the election of President Grant.

Mr. Douglass shows that Gen. Grant, while in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the Department of the Tennessee, anticipated the Proclamation of Emancipation by an order, dated Nov. 11, 1862, organizing a system for receiving all fugitives from slavery, feeding, clothing, sheltering, and, as far as possible, giving them employment. Mr. Douglass traces the wide and excellent operation of this system, and shows the encouragement it gave to President Lincoln to carry forward the policy of emancipation. He then shows by Gen. Grant's letters and orders his early and firm conviction that no peace could be permanent, and none was so desirable, that did not forever set at rest the question of slavery, by confirming universal application. Mr. Douglass then shows the active co-operation of Gen. Grant in securing the constitutional declaration of equal rights of the colored race, enumerates his appointment of colored men to places of honor and importance, and proceeds:

PROTECTION AGAINST THE KUKLUX.

And what shall I say of his enforcement of the law for the preservation of life and property in the South, whereby the savage outrages of organizations, known as Kuklux Klans, upon an innocent and suffering people have been so generally suppressed? What a change has come! These outrages, the burning of school-houses and churches, the whipping and shooting of teachers, the midnight murder of men and women, without cause, by masked villains, were so contrary to the ideas of the country that they hardly seemed possible in a civilized land. But by the quiet yet firm course of Gen. Grant in enforcing the law, thousands have openly acknowledged the crimes charged, the organizations stand confessed to the amazement of all good men North and South, and peace has come to many places as never before. The scourging and slaughter of our people have so far ceased. History will not mistake the first and yet humane part Gen. Grant has performed in this work. Have not all violence and injustice to us ceased, it is not because he has failed to do his duty, but because of the prejudices and opposition of those who now claim to be the special friends of the colored man. And should not the good work of peace and good-will go on till every American citizen is known in the law and treated the same without regard to his color, it will be by the fatal success of those who assail Gen. Grant, and would defeat his election, and thus prevent the successful accomplishment of his benign purpose of perpetual union for the country, and of assured liberty and protection to every person in it.

Indeed, I closed the inquiry thoroughly satisfied, and believe that any man of my race would be, with the same facts before him, that with Gen. Grant at the head of the Administration of the country we are assured in due time, not only of all our rights, but of our privileges.

Let me now come to my own personal relations with Gen. Grant, as well as my own personal knowledge of him; for I have the honor to know him well. Very much that you have heard concerning him is true, and very much is false. He, like most public men, has been severely criticised, not only as an officer, but as a man. Here, then, is my testimony concerning him: During my varied public career of more than thirty years, I have, perhaps, more than any other colored man of my times, been brought into direct contact with our nation's great men, and, taking my whole experience into account, I affirm that after our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, and Senator Charles Sumner, no man in high position has manifested in his intercourse with me upon all occasions and in all places a more entire freedom from vulgar prejudice of race and color than Ulysses S. Grant. I have called upon him often, (never, however, to solicit office for myself or for others,) and have always found him to be easily accessible, gentlemanly, and cordial. Like most of you when meeting with distinguished white persons, I was on the lookout when meeting with Gen. Grant for some indication of the presence in his manners and words of slavery-born aversion to my race. I found nothing of the kind in him. You have heard that Gen. Grant is a man of few words, and the inference has been drawn by his enemies that he is a man of few ideas. Never was an inference more unjust. It often requires more talent to be silent than to speak. It is the merit of this man that he knows just when to speak, and when to be silent. I have heard him converse, and converse freely, and to those who have seen him only in his silent moods my statement will hardly be credited, that few men in public life, or otherwise, can state facts with greater clearness and fluency than Gen. Grant.

After alluding to the allegation that Gen. Grant did not invite him to dine with the San Domingo Commissioners, and explaining why he had no reason to complain of the omission, Mr. Douglass continues:

My devotion to Gen. Grant rests upon high and broad public grounds, and not upon personal favor. I see in him the vigilant, firm, impartial and wise protector of my race from all the malign, reactionary, social and political elements that would whelm them in destruction. He is the rock-bound coast against the angry and gnawing waves of a storm-tossed ocean, saying, thus far only shalt thou come.

Wherever else there may be room for doubt and uncertainty, there is nothing of the kind with Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate. In the midst of political changes he is now as ever—unswerving and inflexible. Nominated regularly by the time-honored Republican Party, he is clothed with all the sublime triumphs of humanity which make its record. The party stands today free from alloy, pure and simple. There is neither ambiguity in its platform nor incongruity in its candidates. U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson—the one from the West, and the other from the East—the soldier and the Senator—are men in whom we can confide. No two names can better embody the precious and priceless results of the suppression of rebellion and the abolition of slavery. We can no more array ourselves against these candidates and this party than we can resume our chains or insult our mothers. We are allied to the Republican Party by every honorable sentiment of the human soul. While affection and gratitude binds us to the party, the well-known character of the Democratic Party and the long line of antecedents of that party repel us, and make it impossible for us to cast in our lots with it. To vote for Messrs. Greeley and Brown would justly invite to our heads the contempt and scorn of honest men. We should not only brand ourselves as political knaves, but as political fools, meanly marching to occupy a position to which we are invited by the Democratic Party, which party, during the last forty years, has existed almost exclusively to make sure our slavery and degradation as a race. The key-note of the whole Greeley movement was sounded by Mr. James R. Doolittle upon taking the chair of the Convention that nominated Mr. Greeley. He announced as one of the objects of the movement the "overthrow of negro supremacy." Can any negro be so blind as not to see the meaning of this? Where has the negro been supreme in this country? Is the simple exercise of the elective franchise (for surely this is all we have exercised) to be overthrown? We leave the question with you.

In view of the foregoing facts, the following most excellent letter should be added:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation extended to me to attend a mass-meeting to be held for the purpose of aiding in securing civil rights for the colored citizens of our country. I regret that a previous engagement will detain me at the Executive Mansion, and that I shall not be able to participate with you in person in your efforts to further the cause in which you are laboring. I beg to assure you, however, that I sympathize most cordially in any effort to secure for all our people, of whatever race, nativity or color, the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be entitled.

I am, very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT.

Such is the record of the great chieftain whose sword cleft the hydra-head of treason, and by whose true heart and good right arm you gained the ballot, that glorious insignia of your citizenship. Such is the record of the wise statesman for whom you trusted your first ballot for President; for no other than him can you trust your second. Rally, then, to his support with that resistless spirit in which you fought for your liberty, with that deep sincerity in which you mourned the foul death of your liberator—Lincoln—and with the same exultant hope in which you made Gen. Grant your first President, with your first votes, in 1868.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1872.

President Andrew D. White, One of the Commissioners, Denies Sumner's Allegations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Hon. Andrew D. White, who was a member of the San Domingo Commission, on the 3d inst. addressed a letter to Rev. J. W. Loguen, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he replies to the statements in the late letter of Senator Sumner concerning the ill-treatment of Mr. Frederick Douglass by that Commission. He says the President attached two secretaries to the Commission, selecting Gen. Sigel as one and Fred Douglass as the other, ignoring a large number of white men who wanted the position. Orders were then given, which were known to proceed from the President, that Mr. Douglass should be treated as honorably and be provided for as comfortably as the most favored persons in the expedition. Mr. Douglass was given a room in the Admiral's cabin, adjoining those of the Commission, and was assigned a position at table in the Admiral's dining-room with the Commission, and was treated in all respects as well as the rest during the stay of the Commission at the Dominican capital. Mr. Douglass lived at their house and sat at their table. After landing at Charleston this treatment continued. When they were embarked upon the Potomac steamer the Commissioners, having seated themselves at the public table, found that Mr. Douglass was not with them. On inquiry they learned that he had been refused admittance to the dining-room on account of his color. Having remonstrated against this in vain, the Commissioners and all immediately connected with them left the table. On arriving in Washington both Mr. Douglass and Gen. Sigel left for their homes, their duties having ended. It was then that the Commission were invited to dine with the President, and had Mr. Douglass and Gen. Sigel been in the city, Mr. White has no doubt they would have been included in the invitation. Mr. White expresses great surprise that Mr. Sumner should have perverted the facts in the case so grossly.

TROTTING.

Fourth Day of the Buffalo Park Races—15,000 Spectators.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At an early hour this morning, an immense crowd of persons commenced pouring into the city by rail, boat and private conveyances, until at the hour of the opening of the Buffalo Park meeting, over 15,000 persons had assembled to witness the four greatest trotters in the world—Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lucy and Henry—contest for prizes in the same field. The crowd was one of the largest ever assembled on a trotting course. The first race was called promptly, but a great deal of time was lost in the attempt to get the start. The word was given on the twelfth score. Ten horses were entered, but only six started, Clara G., Susie and North Star Mambrino having been withdrawn; Rosalind ruptured a bloodvessel while scoring and was also drawn. Lula won the pole. James H. Burke obtained the lead at the start and kept it to the quarter-pole, with a wide gap between him and Judge Fullerton. Fullerton hauled ahead on the homestretch and won the heat by a length; Lula second and Derby third. At the three-quarter pole Burke dropped dead from acute inflammation of the heart. He was owned by C. K. Teakle, of New-York, and was purchased in March for $12,000.

The second heat was called after the usual interval and the excitement occasioned by the accidents on the first heat had subsided. Triumph was drawn. The horses got the word with but little trouble in scoring. Fullerton took the lead and maintained it round the entire track, winning the heat, Derby second, and Nonesuch third, Lula just saving her distance.

In the third heat the horses got the start on the sixth score. Lula pocketed Fullerton on the start, keeping the lead by two lengths until near the three-quarter pole, when Fullerton shot ahead, winning the heat by two lengths and the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

No. 10, Purse $10,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; $5,000 to first; $2,000 to second; $1,500 to third; $1,000 to fourth.

Dan. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	1	1	1
John Lovett's b. m. Lula	2	4	2
A. Brown's b. g. Derby	3	2	3
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Nonesuch	4	3	4
M. Roden's ch. g. Triumph	5	dr.	
Geo. A. Ferguson's br. g. James H. Burke	dis.		
W. H. Doble's b. m. Rosalind	dr.		
Chas. Champlin's b. s. North Star Mambrino	dr.		
J. C. Simpson's b. m. Clara G	dr.		
W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie	dr.		

Time—2:25, 2:24¾, 2:25.

The great race of the day, free for all, was called at 4:10 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as each favorite made his appearance on the track. Goldsmith Maid sold in the pools at 100 to 25 against the field. Before reaching the first turn in the first heat the Maid skipped. The American Girl shot ahead and kept the lead to the half-mile post when she was overhauled by Lucy, who won the heat by a length, the Maid second, and the Girl third.

The second heat proved highly exciting, and completely changed the current of public opinion and caused a flutter among those having large amounts at stake on the result. The horses started after considerable scoring, the Maid again leading, but breaking badly. The American Girl got the advantage, and kept the same, being hotly pressed in the homestretch by Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, and coming in by half a head, winning the heat in 2:17¼.

The third heat was called after the usual interval, the Maid again taking the lead. After the usual breaking by all and much fluctuating in positions, the heat was given to Lucy.

On the fourth heat being called a dead silence prevailed as the horses came into position and got the word, Henry leading, closely followed by the other three to the quarter, when a hot contest occurred between the Girl, the Maid and Lucy to the homestretch, when the Girl skipped and Lucy and the Maid shot a length ahead, Lucy winning the heat by a head, the Maid second, the Girl third, and Henry fourth.

SUMMARY.

PURSE No. 11.—Purse $10,000 for all horses; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth.

O. A. Hickox's b. m. Lucy	1	2	1	1
Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	2	2	2	2
B. Mace's b. m. American Girl	3	1	2	3
M. Roden's b. g. Henry	4	4	4	4

Time—2:18¼, 2:17¼, 2:19¾, 2:22.

Before closing the trots the judges announced that the owner of James H. Burke would have his entrance fee returned.

The Annual Races of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The annual races of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Milwaukee, take place on the 20th of August. The following premiums will be offered: First day, $1,000 for trotting horses that have never beaten 2:30, and $400 for running horses. Second day, $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:50, and $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:34. Third day, $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:40, and $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:27. The first horse in each of the above races will receive $500. On the fourth day there will be a special purse of $5,000 for Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, when the famous time made last year will be equaled, if not beaten.

The entries close at the Newhall House on Aug. 17.

Trotting on Hall's Track.

A large assemblage of sporting men assembled yesterday at Hall's half-mile track, on the Coney Island road, to witness the performance of private horses trotting. The first race was for mile heats, best three in five, for which Mr. Stryker's Daddie, to wagon, and Bully King, to harness, were entered. The latter won, his best time being 2:57. The next was mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Mr. S. B. Todd entered Eddie Goff, Mr. A. Mosher, Grey Squirrel, and Mr. R. R. Goff, Biddlecomb. The race was won by Eddie Goff, his best time being 3:1½. The next was a team race, for which there were five entries, but only two started. R. R. Goff entered Ed. Goff and mate.

Col. Dickey entered Tom King and mate. Mile heats, best two in three. In the first heat Ed. Goff was distanced, and in the second heat was badly beaten.

Time—3:09, 2:52½.

The judges were Messrs. J. Cooney, A. Rogers, J. Myers.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	73	83	84	79
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.16	30.16		30.10

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 84°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 85½°; 9 P. M., 77½°; 12 P. M., 75°. Average temperature yesterday, 79°.

Arrest of the Leader of the Irish Band.

Andrew Heatherington, the leader of the Irish Band which performed at the Coliseum during the Jubilee, has been arrested in Newark for debt contracted on fraudulent representations. Heatherington persuaded twenty-three members of the band to forfeit their return passage tickets and make with him a tour of the country, giving concerts. He agreed to give each man $11 a week, and to the party twenty-five per cent. of the profit of the tour of two months. He represented himself as being worth a considerable amount, and undertook to guarantee the men their wages, but failed to do so. He has paid his men only once in three weeks, and then contrived to get them to lend him the money again. The tour has not been very successful, and the men have even been obliged to pay their own expense bills in order to save their personal property. The band will continue their concerts without their leader.

THE PIRATES OF THE SOUND.

A Tribune Canard Cleared Up—Terrorism and Robbery in Phantom—An Attempted Burglary Becomes a Score of Outrages.

The *Tribune* of yesterday republished a story, some six weeks old, of an attempted burglary at Greenwich, Conn., embellished, probably as an excuse for the repetition, with the startling announcement that "within the past few months robberies in the towns and villages skirting Long Island Sound have been of frequent occurrence; stores have been broken into and robbed, and dwellings rifled, &c." In short, according to our contemporary, a sort of terrorism seems to have existed, and to exist yet, in the localities mentioned. Strangers are subjected to severe scrutiny, especially after nightfall; "the clerks who sleep in the stores are well armed, and are occasionally reinforced by young men of their acquaintance."

The author of this sensation goes on to announce that the Deputy-Sheriff of Fairfield County has collected some "facts which are startling" inasmuch as they "give rise to the suspicion that a portion of the crew of a United States vessel are the thieves."

Yesterday a TIMES reporter was dispatched to the towns along the Sound, where the alleged robberies were supposed to have been perpetrated, with a view of ascertaining the truth of the story. First visiting Greenwich, where on the night of June 16, a party of burglars were repulsed from the store of H. F. June, the reporter made minute inquiries into the circumstances of the affair, but could learn nothing implicating any members of the crew in question. It seems that the revenue cutter Bronx has been cruising about the Sound for several months, occasionally coming to anchor off the towns and villages on the western shore. During her presence in the Sound the usual number of minor robberies have been going on, and certain of the inhabitants, "as simple folk who know not their own minds," have seized upon the fact of the neighborhood of the crew, and connected the latter with every deed of darkness that has recently occurred. On the occasion of the attempted burglary at June's store, the thieves, on being beaten off, made toward the water, their only safe means of reaching or retreating from the store, and got away in a boat, leaving behind them several burglarious implements, such as a jimmy, sledge-hammer, and sharp-pointed wedge, &c. An old chisel happened to be among the relics, and, the characters "U. S. XXI." stamped on one side, gave rise to the suspicion that the crew of the Bronx were the marauders. The "clue" was immediately given to Deputy Sheriff Newman, who has ever since striven industriously to secure evidence against the suspected parties, but without the slightest degree of success. The chisel was such as might have been used in cutting chain, and, as the author of the narrative ingeniously remarks, "may have been stolen from the steamer," which, if the chisel ever belonged to the United States, appears highly probable, since the crew of the Bronx, and other vessels employed in cutting chains to moor the buoys, frequently brought their boat ashore before returning to the vessel. The other tools found were simply those used by ordinary burglars. The chisel is substantially the "case" against the vessel, while circumstances, far more conclusive, warrant a contrary opinion. The retreat, by means of a boat, was of no importance whatever, since there was no other means of approach or retreat which a shrewd burglar would adopt. The only recent, similar occurrence at Greenwich was the robbery of La Farge's store, which occurred when the Bronx was miles away, and even the sagacious Deputy-Sheriff does not so much as hint at the crew as the perpetrators, and it is the opinion of many of the intelligent residents that the accused parties knew nothing of either occurrence, since timid individuals in the town had tried to raise an alarm, and were predisposed to lay anything of the kind to the crew. Beyond the two cases cited above nothing of like character has occurred at Greenwich, where similar things have before this come to pass when no revenue cutters were abroad.

So far as the other places mentioned in the *Tribune* article—New-Rochelle, Hamford and Norwalk—are concerned, there have been no "robberies," "rifling of dwellings," &c., and nothing of a burglarious character has come to pass save a few minor occurences, unworthy of mention. The people do not appear to entertain the slightest fear, and hardly know anything about the matter. The only ominous "preparatory visits" of the crew were the occasional foraging excursions of the cook of the vessel to the local grocery-stores. The story about armed parties sleeping in the stores is laughed at.

BASE-BALL.

The Eckfords Astonish the Baltimores by a Score of 10 to 1.

The new Eckford nine, embracing the best players of the Haymakers and the original Eckfords of '72, encountered the Baltimores on the Union Ground yesterday, and defeated them in magnificent style by a score of 10 to 1, a result which was a complete and pleasant surprise to everybody, and a decided set down to the betting crowd who had backed the Baltimores readily at odds of $100 to $40. The Eckfords had out their full nine, and under the able Captaincy of Wood they played a splendid game, but the Baltimores fielding was of the poorest description, Pike's throwing to bases being especially ridiculous, while Craver was but little behind, and nearly every one in the nine took a hand.

THE SCORE.

BALTIMORE.	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.
Radcliffe, s. s.	3	0	1	1	D. Allison, c.	3	1	1	1
Craver, c.	4	0	0	0	Wood, 2d b.	4	1	0	0
Higham, 2d b.	4	0	1	1	Martin, r. f.	2	2	1	1
Pike, 3d b.	2	0	2	2	Nelson, c. f.	4	1	0	0
Carey, r. f.	5	0	1	1	A. Allison, 1st b.	2	1	1	1
York, l. f.	3	0	0	0	Gedney, l. f.	2	2	1	1
Mills, 1st b.	2	0	1	1	Snyder, s. s.	2	2	2	4
Hall, c. f.	1	1	1	1	Zettlein, p.	4	0	0	0
Mathews, p.	3	0	1	1	Fleet, 3d b.	3	0	1	1
Total	27	1	8	8	Total	27	10	7	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Eckford	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	7—10

Umpire—Mr. Bomeister.
Time—Two hours.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

Today, Baltimore *vs.* Athletic, at Philadelphia, and Mutual *vs.* Boston, at Boston.

On Monday, the Atlantics play the Athletics at the Capitoline; on Tuesday, the Mutuals meet the Bostons on the Union, and on Saturday, the former encounter the Athletics at the same place.

"The Waterloo Bridge Mystery."

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Writing to the *Birmingham Gazette*, "An Old London Sub-Editor" advances a theory with respect to the "Waterloo Bridge Mystery" which is scarcely less startling than the discovery of the carpet-bag itself. The "Old London Sub-Editor" boldly declares that the whole "mystery" was neither more nor less than a deliberate hoax perpetrated by "a well-known penny-a-liner," who chanced in the early days of October, 1857, to be more than usually pressed for money, and who in the dearth of sensational news conceived the noble idea of manufacturing some, and writing from the basis of a bag of human remains a glowing account of an imaginary murder, as a painter sketches from a lay figure. After detailing the manner in which the account of the discovery of the famous carpet-bag was brought to him when "sitting in the sub-editorial chair in an office in the Strand on the night of the 9th of October, 1857," the "Old London Sub-Editor" gives the following as his version of the story:

The "liner" who brought me the copy had chambers in an inn now demolished to make way for the new law Courts. These chambers were in close proximity to the rear of an hospital. A brother "liner" was acquainted with one of the officials of this hospital. From this official a bag full of human remains and some human blood were procured from the dissecting-room and carried to the liner's chambers in the inn. A suit of clothes was then got; these were cut about with a knife and smeared here and there with blood. After a full description of everything had been taken by the two "liners," the human remains and bloody clothes were placed in the bag. The question of depositing the bag in some outlandish yet conspicuous place, where it could be easily found, next arose. An old man, who had seen better days, who acted as copy-carrier for the two liners, was let into the secret. This old man disguised himself as a female, and, with the bag in his hand, in the darkness of night, made for Waterloo Bridge, one of the least frequented bridges over the Thames, from the fact that a toll is demanded from every passenger. Tying a rope to the bag, he carefully swung it over the bridge, and let it gently drop on the shelving mason-work at the foot of one of the pillars. He then moved on a little and watched; but, no one appearing, he went home, and came again early in the morning. After waiting a while he saw a boat being rowed toward the pillar of the bridge, the bag taken into the boat, and the boat again propelled toward the shore. He immediately set off for the inn, and informed the anxious "liners" how well their plans had so far succeeded. One set off to the river-side, the other to Bow-street Police station. The river-side "liner" having seen the bag safely in the custody of the Police, waited till it was examined, and then sent to the *Globe* a short paragraph, mentioning the finding of the bag and what it contained, which paragraph was intended as a decoy-duck to the managers of the morning papers. By this time the Bow-street Police were on the scent, the terrible discovery was in the hands of the officers of the law, and the "liners'" triumph was complete.

This is really an appalling suggestion, and as an example of "journalistic enterprise" quite puts in the shade that which was recently made the subject of an interchange of diplomatic notes between Lord Granville and the American Minister.

A PICNIC TODAY.

The Eighth Ward Children Going Up the Hudson.

Total Amount of the Fund to Date, $18,008 39.

Anxiety of the Children About the Excursions—Ample Preparation Made to Feed Them—Probability of a Happy Time.

Today the tenth of the TIMES picnics, for poor children, will take place, and will be known as the "Stock Exchange Excursion, Number Two." Owing to the efforts of the members of the St. John's Guild, a benevolent organization that has been of great service to us during the relief movement, under the auspices of Rev. A. Wiswold, the Superintendent of the West-side District, we shall have a very large party of boys and girls today. These sixty ladies and gentlemen have thoroughly canvassed the Eighth Ward, and, being well known, they have gathered together over 1,000 children, who are all anxious to go. But as the manager of the fund had arranged that the children of the Industrial School, in Twenty-ninth-street, should join in today's excursion, he will probably be compelled to refuse some of the applicants for want of room. They will be accommodated on a future day. The largest of Mr. Crossett's barges has, however, been engaged for the occasion, so that if the day proves fine the picnic will undoubtedly be the largest of the series. The Eighth Ward children will assemble at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, where the barge will be in waiting, and the entire party will start up the river as soon after 8 o'clock as possible, stopping at the West Twenty-ninth-street Pier for the children of the Industrial School, who will be gathered by Mr. Henry King and his assistants. The Governor's Island Band has been engaged, and the usual facilities for games and amusements provided. Superintendent Kelso has detailed eight Policemen to assist in keeping order and to prevent unauthorized persons from interfering with the party. Ample preparations are made for feeding the large number of children expected, and our steward, Mr. James Proctor, will be on board of the barge at 5 o'clock with his corps of waiters, to prepare the sandwiches necessary for breakfast. Milk will be served in generous quantities, with the first installment of food, 300 or 400 quarts having been ordered for that purpose. Besides the sandwiches there will also be given cakes, candy, lemonade and ice-cream. We understand that several members of the New-York Stock Exchange will represent that body by accompanying the excursion. As usual, every precaution has been taken by the manager to prevent accidents, and insure the safe return of the children to their homes.

Next week other excursions will be given, the details to be announced hereafter.

The following contributions to the fund were received yesterday:

Lizzie W.	$25 00
Charles, Sarah and May	15 00
Mrs. M. O. S.	5 00
E. C. M.	3 00
L. A. B.	2 00
L. M. D.	2 00
Total	$52 00
Previously acknowledged	17,956 39
Aggregate of fund	$18,008 39

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

A Son Murdered by His Parents.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Standard.

A shocking case was tried yesterday before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, viz., the murder of a son who was in the Versailles army during the Commune of Paris by his parents. The names of the accused are Pierre Joseph Louis and Marie Euphrasie Hamard, both fifty-one years of age, and parents of (strange to say) fifteen children. During the sanguinary times which followed on the departure of the troops to Versailles, both father and mother espoused the Communist cause, the father taking a most active part in the insurrection. The fact that their son was in the army outside the city greatly exasperated them, and both father and mother were frequently heard to menace him with vengeance, the mother invariably saying, when speaking of her son: "I should not be at all sorry to kill a Versaillais—a drinker of blood, like that!" The father was of a ferocious disposition, and, together with his wife, had spent the whole of their fortune in drinking, irregularity, and debauchery, and the fortunes of the five surviving children were, to his intense disappointment, settled on themselves. The eldest son, Peter, the victim of the tragedy, knowing the antecedents of his father, and the part he took in the March insurrection, and all the events which followed, took a small lodging for himself, when he left the service a few months afterward, in preference to returning under the parental roof. On the 13th of April of the present year he went to his mother's laundress to reclaim some linen which his sister had left there two months previously. The mother, on hearing this, went on the 14th to demand her linen, which the son offered to give up on the reimbursement of the sum he had paid for it—viz.: 3 francs 75 centimes. The whole day was occupied in sending messages to and fro concerning the linen, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the father, exasperated, and with his wife, in a state of intoxication, went to his son's lodgings, and invited him to come down into the street, where he called him a "drinker of blood," made use of the vilest epithets and challenged him to fight. The son replied that he would never fight his own father, on which his mother, excited by drink, seized him by the hair, and, while she held his head back, the father plunged a knife into his heart, killing him on the spot. The depositions of the witnesses, principally the children of the murderers, were conclusive as to the totally drunken and demoralized existence of the parents; as for the tragedy itself, both father and mother disclaimed any intention of taking their son's life, notwithstanding their reiterated menaces in presence of neighbors, and their own children, who were present when the crime was accomplished. The jury, after ten minutes' consultation together, rendered a verdict of guilty, without any mention of extenuating circumstances, and both father and mother were condemned to transportation for life.

The Vice-Presidency.

Recent declarations concerning the habits of the Tammany candidate for the Vice-Presidency, causes the Lewiston *Journal* to remark that the liability of the death of a President, and the elevation of the Vice-President to that high office, ought to make every man as careful in casting his vote for Vice-President as for President. Now we can hardly believe that any intelligent friend of the Cincinnati ticket believes that it would be safe to put Gratz Brown in a place where he is liable to be called to the Presidency. Three times within the last twenty-five years the Vice-President has been called to take the Presidential chair. Of the manifest unfitness of Gratz Brown for such a position there can be no honest difference of opinion. His personal habits are notoriously bad. And in making this statement we do not catch up mere gossip or "belief," but we refer to published testimony that is positive—testimony referring to acts within a few weeks. In this respect the two tickets stand in marked contrast. The character of Henry Wilson is above reproach. His moral and political integrity are above suspicion. He has shown political statesmanship of a high order. No one would have the least fear, should the reins of Government fall from the hands of the President, that he would be incompetent to take them up and hold them, to the honor and interest of the Republic. This fact alone should cause thinking men to pause before committing themselves to the support of the Cincinnati nominees.

A Repetition of Insult.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "A meeting of the former inmates of Andersonville, Libby, Salisbury, and other prison pens, having been called at Pittsburg in conjunction with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, the 'Liberal' organs have already begun deriding the movement. The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Greeley paper of the West, a few days since pronounced the members of the Grand Army of the Republic 'superfluous veterans,' having no right to express any opinions on political matters. This insult, aimed at the great mass of Union soldiers, might have been sufficient to satisfy the ambition of the most violent of the 'band-clasping' organs. But now that the call for the prisoners' meeting is made, the *Tribune* again opens its batteries of abuse, and says of this action of the survivors of the horrors and cruelties of the rebel prisons it 'can be compared to nothing but the unseemly practice of a certain class of beggars who offer to show you a running sore in order to obtain alms.'"

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Garrison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a careful and earnest perusal of Mr. Lloyd Garrison's noble letter to Mr. Charles Sumner, I came to the conclusion that there never was nor never will be a time in which the language Charles Sumner used in reference to this true man in his speech delivered in the Senate Chamber June 4, 1860, can be more justly applied than the present. Mr. Sumner said of him (Wm. Lloyd Garrison) then: "A citizen of purest life and perfect integrity, whose name is destined to fill a conspicuous place in the history of freedom." Now I fully agree with Mr. Sumner in those sentiments, and truly believe that Mr. Garrison's letter to Mr. Sumner will place him conspicuous in the history of freedom, for what else is it now that we are fighting it it is not the battles of freedom? The freedom that we are now enjoying, where would that have been had it not been for that honest, true, firm and steadfast man, U. S. Grant, whom we mean to re-elect for another four years, and thereby avoid any danger of another war, which would surely come if Greeley was elected; for the rebel leaders who now support Greeley would, in the case of his election, be so elated by what they would consider the surrender of the Republican Party, that they would consent to nothing but the undoing of all those acts that our brave boys in the field so nobly won for us, and we would have to submit, or else again shoulder our muskets and march to the deadly carnage. And therefore I say God forbid that ever Greeley should become President of these United States. There is only one way to keep and maintain the blessings that we now enjoy, and that is to vote for Grant and Wilson. In the words of a worthy brother Crispin, there is nothing like leather. So stick by your flag, boys; hearken well to the advice of such true men as Garrison, Gerrit Smith, John A. Dix, and our country is saved once more.

A KNIGHT OF ST. CRISPIN.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

The Colored Men and Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was one of the subscribers of twelve colored citizens to Greeley's *Tribune* last March, every one of which have been deceived by his paper and himself turning traitor to the regular Republican nominee. At a meeting of the colored electors of this town, Westfield, held last Fall in our church, we unanimously resolved by open resolution to vote the regular Republican ticket as long as blood is in our veins. Neither Mr. Greeley nor his paper can now turn us from such resolve. We begin to think that Greeley was always a rebel, especially when he wanted Congress to pay $400,000,000 for the slaves, when Gen. Grant was fighting to gain their freedom. I am now a subscriber to your true weekly paper. We will all stand by Gen. Grant, the regular nominee, and not Greeley, the self-nominated, and Jeff. Davis' bond candidate. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD HENMAN,
Secretary Zion's Church Sunday-school, Rossville, Staten Island.
PRINCESS BAY, Staten Island, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

Politics in Staten Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent writes: "The Democrats of Tottenville tried to form a Greeley Club last week, headed by Dean and Hopping, two soreheads, but with very little success. We shall give a majority in this town for Grant. I have conversed with many prominent Democrats who have resided all their lives in this town, who inform me they will vote for Grant. Pleasant Plains, in this town, that is Princess Bay Post-office, is to a man for Grant.

Another Who Don't Vote for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am made to do service in the cause of Greeley in a way not flattering to my pride as a consistent Republican. My name is used freely in the new Tammany organ, first as attending a meeting of Liberal Republican soreheads at the Getty House, and as signing a call for a Convention, at White Plains. I deny attending the meeting aforesaid, and repudiate the call, and denounce the use of my name in that connection, as a willful, deliberate forgery. I don't train in company with Sanders, Kilpatrick, Brennan & Co.

Yours, CHAS. S. PIKE.
YONKERS, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Saratoga County Safe for Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Four years ago Gen. Grant had a majority in this county of about 1,250. The indications now are that this majority will be doubled on the 5th of November next. Greeley is losing strength every day. Already where you find two Republicans that say they will vote for Greeley you will find two Democrats who declare for Grant and one Democrat that won't vote at all. We think Uncle Horace was right when he said, "Gen. Grant never had been defeated, and he never will be." This Congressional District is now represented by a Democrat. We have a good Republican here that we are going to put in his place.

J. W. E.

Not for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am published in the New-York *Tribune* as for "Greeley and Brown," and opposed to my old ticket, viz., the Republican. Will you please be kind enough to insert that I am as ever a true Republican, now in favor of "Grant and Wilson," and will wager $1,000 that old Dutchess will give her usual majority in favor of the Republican ticket.

Yours truly, JOHN P. MARSHALL.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

Greeley's Neighbors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thinking you might like to know how our village stood with regard to the Presidential campaign, being so near the home of the "great Chapaquacian," would say that there is but one Republican who goes for Greeley, (and he was formerly a Democrat,) while on the contrary there are several Democrats who will vote for Grant. Yours, for Grant and victory.

HOYT BROTHERS.
KALONAH, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

Hankins All Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in today's issue of your paper an account of an accident on the Erie Railway, near Hankins, Sullivan County, N. Y., by which the day express was detained at the aforesaid place, and further it said that the passengers were greatly amused listening to a blatant Greeleyite of the locality. We do not care to have the impression go abroad that we have any Greeleyites in this little town. They are nearly all Grant men, and this blatant Greeleyite was a passenger on the day express.

Yours, truly, CITIZEN.
HANKINS, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

Ex-Gov. Seward for Grant and Wilson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the New-York *Herald* yesterday, I noticed that it reported that a gentleman named McMasters stated that 203 Republicans supported Greeley in Auburn, and intimating that Ex-Gov. Seward did also. As I happened to be up in that vicinity, I know to the contrary. I was informed by reliable men that there was less than 100 Greeley Republicans, and I know that Gov. Seward is opposed to Greeley from personal knowledge, having had a conversation on that point.

W. E. H. D.
FORT PLAIN, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

The Republicans at Work in Willimantic, Conn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have 140 names for a Grant Club here, and are about to organize a Young Men's Campaign for the purpose of electing the regular Republican nominees. The Democrats are trying hard to form a Greeley and Brown Club, but are not entirely successful. Yours,

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872. R. R. R.

The Elective Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the "quips and cranks and wanton wiles" of the saltimbanque candidate for the Presidency, you have forgotten to mention that to him of all others is the State of New-York indebted for its infamous system of an elective Judiciary—that system which has given it Barnard, McCunn, Cardozo, and other similar "Judges," and has made a New-York Court of "Justice" a by-word and reproach among nations. But for the persistent and powerful influence of the *Tribune*, that measure, subversive of every tradition of conservatism, integrity, and trust, never could have passed.

The Judiciary is the last hope of an honest Government. When the swindler, the robber and the murderer elected only the Sheriff, who wouldn't catch him if he could help it, or even the District-Attorney, who wouldn't voluntarily bring him to trial, it was bad enough; but when, in addition, they elect the Judges who shelter criminals under any subterfuge; or, in civil cases, sell the rights of individuals and corporations, whose clerks pack juries and alter or steal records; who foster around them hordes of shysters, receivers, professional straw bail and talesmen, who in fact fill all the purlieus of their Courts with men as deserving of the penitentiary as themselves—good-bye to law, justice and liberty. And this Greeley has helped to bring about.

G.

Hon. George F. Talbot, of Maine.

Greeleyites have claimed Hon. George F. Talbot as a Greeley man. How much he inclines that way is shown in a letter to the Portland *Advertiser*, wherein he says: "Besides his most obnoxious political opinions, Mr. Greeley's personal qualities utterly unfit him for the Presidency. He lacks steadfastness and fidelity. * * * Mr. Greeley is so easily imposed upon that, with all the professions of his supporters, it seems to me the country will prefer to trust the inexperience and, if you please, 'nepotism' of Gen. Grant to fill the offices with reasonably competent and honest men, rather than the clique of cunning men who captured the Cincinnati Convention, and who can do anything with Mr. Greeley by flattering his vanity and ministering to his passion to be a great pacificator and compromiser."

Southern Democracy's Need.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* says the absurdity of the credulous trust which Mr. Sumner all at once professes to put in Southern Democrats is freshly illustrated by the comments of the Richmond paper on the apostasy of the Senator and Gen. Banks. It says frankly that the old party wants just enough Republicans to get into power and no more.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

As we observe that the *Tribune, Evening Post*, and other papers are determined to have their own way about the course of the Kilpatrick suit, we beg leave to present them with a monopoly of the field, and will take no further trouble to contradict their statements on the subject.

Ann E. Dolphin, fifteen years old, died of small-pox at her residence No. 145 Lewis-street, on Thursday night.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen on July 27 and Southampton on July 30, reached this port last evening. Her mail news is later by two days than that previously at hand.

John D. Koster, a German, of No. 323 West Twentieth-street, died yesterday of lockjaw, caused by one of the fingers of his right hand being crushed a few days ago.

Mr. G. D. Cardozo, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, died yesterday at his residence in Forty-third-street. He was a brother of Ex-Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court.

Andrew Probst, of No. 875 Eleventh-avenue, was found at Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street with his left foot terribly lacerated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Thursday. It is supposed that he was run over by a car of the Belt Line.

In reference to the paragraph headed "A Row in Yorkville," which appeared in the TIMES of the 7th inst., Mr. Peter Rudden, the former owner of the store, says that the man named Edwards had no right to remove the stock in question, as he, Mr. Rudden, held a mortgage on the stock which Edwards had not paid.

BROOKLYN.

The third picnic for poor children, under the auspices of the *Union*, takes place today.

The receipts of the Tax Collector's office yesterday amounted to $40,000, chiefly for Marcy and Bedford avenues assessments.

Commissioner Corr has so far recovered as to be able to leave his bed. He expects to go to the country in a few days to recuperate.

Patrick Hayden a whisky-shop keeper at the corner of Third-avenue and President-street, was arrested Thursday night for shooting at Mary McMahon on the 4th inst.

Yesterday afternoon, Peter Rooney, of No. 207 Front-street, had his right arm badly crushed in the machinery at Samuel Furnakie's matting factory, No. 258 Water-street.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, Mrs. Catherine Dias, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the third-story window of No. 566 Third-avenue. One of her legs was broken, and she received serious internal injuries.

F. Foe, of No. 64 Columbia-place, who preferred a charge, which was not sustained, against Inspector John S. Folk, before the Police Commissioners, has taken the case to the Courts. The examination will take place before Justice Walsh, on the 16th inst.

The Police Board have passed an order prohibiting the Fire Marshal from acting as attorney and counsellor-at-law for parties who are seeking to recover their insurances, and receiving pay for such legal services, and from defending in Court parties who have been arrested by the police.

Last Wednesday evening Alexander Force, aged eight years, Washington Force, his brother, aged eleven years, both of No. 290 Court-street, and Richard Locke, aged twelve years, of No. 800 Court-street, went out on the bay in a small boat and have not since been heard of. Their families are in great distress over their absence.

Mrs. Keick, of No. 55 Middagh-street, has commenced suit in the City Court to recover damages, laid at $2,000, from Robert W. Davis, a boarder in her house, who was attempting to leave largely in arrears. The lady, who is quite aged, intercepted his baggage, whereupon he assaulted her in a manner that caused her life to be despaired of for some time.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, who has recently returned from Europe, is expected to preach in the Episcopal Church, Dobb's Ferry, Sunday morning, 11th inst.

A grand temperance demonstration, under the auspices of St. Augustine's T. A. B. Society, of Sing Sing, will be held at Talcott's Hall, Sing Sing, on Sunday afternoon.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Engineer James W. McCartney, killed by the falling walls at the Erie fire, on the 24th ult., has returned a verdict of accidental death.

The body of an unknown man was found on Wednesday near the Clearmont ice-pond. He had a pistol-shot wound in his abdomen, and as a pistol was found in one of his hands, it is supposed that he committed suicide. He appeared to have been dead several days.

The Ivanhoe Boat Club, of Yonkers, started yesterday on their annual excursion up the Hudson River, and expect to be absent about a week. The crew is composed of Messrs. H. Keyser, H. B. Starr, W. R. Kirkwood, Wm. H. Stewart, J. C. Godard and George L. Upham.

The stevedores employed at the Hamburg docks were, yesterday morning, locked out and discharged, about 100 men having been brought over from New-York to take their places. This sudden action is the result of a strike made some time ago, to which the Company was obliged temporarily to yield. Having been able to secure other workmen, the former strikers were summarily discharged. No disturbance occurred.

Rev. Dr. G. Anderson, of Newtown, is expected to occupy the pulpit of Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Behrens, is rusticating among the Catskill Mountains. Rev. Dr. Smith, of the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, has left for Saratoga and Lake George. Rev. Joseph Greenleaf, of New-Canaan, Conn., is expected to occupy the pulpit to-morrow, and Rev. Charles Beattie will occupy the pulpit of Westminster Church, Yonkers, to-morrow morning and evening.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Supervisors met yesterday to select a site for the new Court-house, but after a debate the question was postponed.

NEW-JERSEY.

While blasting near Elizabeth on Thursday, Isaac Steitz, a laborer, had his hand blown almost entirely off at the wrist by a premature explosion.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders has rented a building connected with the undertaking establishment of Michael Brady, on Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, to be used as a morgue. The county agrees to pay $25 a month for the use of the building.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:05 | Sun sets.....7:05 | Moon sets..10:22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Adriatic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow via Moville, Henderson Bros.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Washington, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Anthracite Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Barks M. E. Almon, (Br.,) Townsend, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain & Sons; Nuova Guiseppina, (Ital.,) Marchesi, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Natal, (Br.,) Short, London, J. C. Segor; Perseveranza, (Ital.,) Cacace, Constantinople, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Max, (Ger.,) Woltman, Stockholm, C. Tobias & Co.; J. W. Beard, (Br.,) Carter, Amsterdam, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Albona, (Aust.,) Rismondo, Alexandria, (Egypt,) Slocovich & Co.; Iceberg, Dillon, Blatchford, Cadiz, &c., Evans, Ball & Co.; Mohawk, (Br.,) Murphy, Hamburg, James W. Elwell & Co.; Persis Hinckley, Leighton, Brunswick, Ga., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Wonder, (Br.,) Foley, Oporto, G. F. Bulley; Nora, (Br.,) Tastian, Bahia, G. F. Bulley.

Schrs. D. W. Saunders, Smith, Point-a-Pitre; A. E. Stevens, Montgomery, Charleston; J. Randolph, Jones, Charleston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen July 27 and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 594 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 2, lat. 49 18, lon. 23 11, passed ship Ironsides, hence for London; 3d, lat. 48 32, lon. 28 33, passed steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen; 4th, lat. 47 13, lon. 36 08, passed bark St. Hilda, (Br.,) bound E.; 9th, lat. 40 39, lon. 70 29, passed steam-ship Smidt, from Bremen, for New-York; same day, lat. 40 39, lon. 71 40, passed bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for New-York; same day, lat. 40 38, lon. 71 55, passed bark Norma, (N. G.,) from do., for do.; same day, lat. 40 35, lon. 72 10, passed bark St. Bernard, (N. G.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 40 30, lon. 72 10, passed a N. G. ship, with painted ports, bound W.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Loriliard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 27, and Moville 28th, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Suez, (Ital.,) Criscuolo, Girgenti 60 ds., with brimstone to Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 29; came a southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Gauntlet, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Mackenzie, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Stradella, (N. G.,) Grahl, Barcelona 81 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou,) Veneou, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 7 ds., with 446 tons coal to Heney & Parker—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Adelphi, (Greek,) Moro, London 76 ds., with mdse. to S. L. Merchant & Co. Came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 20 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. Carrie, Bunnell, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Calvin, (of Boston,) Clark, Musquash, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Limeburner, French, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Portland, Coffill, of and 7 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowels, Merritt, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Hannibal, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. M. Harris, Harris, New-London, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Derby, Conn.
Schr. Wm. S. O'Brien, Burns, New-Haven.
Schr. M. F. Cushman, Walls, New-Haven.
Schr. Fred Reed, Boardman, Bridgeport.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Chase, Harwich.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; brigs Herald, from Trinidad; Mabel, from Havana; schrs. Lucy Holmes, from Port-au-Prince.

Below—Brig A. H. Curtis, from Havana.

The British ship Saint Maur, from New-York, for Liverpool, was discovered ashore on Nantucket South Shoal, at 6 A. M., on the 7th inst. The schr. John M. Fiske rendered her assistance, and succeeded in getting her afloat, at 3 P. M. The ship apparently received no damage, as she remains tight. At 9 A. M. of the 8th inst., the ship was 15 miles S. of South Shoal Light-boat, proceeding on her voyage.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Hermine, from Bremen; steamer Maryland, from Havana; brigs Glance, from the West Indies; Frederick Wilhelm, from Tarragona, and Adelaide.

Passed out—Ship Germania, for Bremen; steamer Caspian, for Liverpool; brig Faustina, for ——.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Arr. brigs James Crosby, from Matanzas; Geo. S. Berry, from Boston; schr. S. B. Franklin, from Gardiner, Me.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 9.—Arr. schrs. Restless and Onward, Elizabethport, for Boston; W. H. Mitchell, Hoboken, for do.; Union, Port Johnson, for do.; George Savage, Elizabethport, for Charlestown; Onward, do., for Newburg; Gen. Scott, do., for Salem; Douglass Hayes, South Amboy, for Hallowell; Florence Norrell, Salem, for Baltimore; T. J. Trafton, Windsor, N. S., for do.; Hattie A. Butler, Bay View, for New-York; J. K. Maning, Boston, for Philadelphia; H. G. Bird, Vinal Haven, for do.

The schr. Sylvan, before reported ashore, came off last night, and proceeded.

Sld. schrs. A. Hammond, C. S. Grove, Addie Walton, and all vessels bound E.

Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9.—The ship Black Hawk, from New-York, which arr. here today, reports seeing on April 6, in lat. 38 1, lon. 57 53, an abandoned wreck, supposed to be the schr. Silver Bell, from New-York.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Aug. 9.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York July 27, for Glasgow, arr. here today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' WARE, &C
BELTS MOUNTED IN GILT, SILVER, SILVER-GILT BUCKLES, BELT HOOKS, CHATELAINES, BOTTLES. NEW PATTERNS AND NEW ARTICLES JUST INTRODUCED.

Standard Scales.
Fairbanks' Hay, Stock and Cattle Scales.
CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition.
If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
Railroad, Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Platform, Counter, &c.

Also, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, Coffee and Drug Mills, and Copying Presses.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

Manhattan Market Co.
OFFICE
REMOVED
TO MARKET BUILDING,
12th-av. and 34th-st., North River.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers.
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PARLOR FURNITURE
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &C.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.